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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

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Russia To Be Dragged Into War?

Stalin Fears "Armed Aggression"

DIPLOMATIC 'BLITZKRIEG' IN BALKANS

Nazis Set Up Military Regime In Rumania; Bulgarian Premier In Vienna

The war threatens to spread to the Balkans as a result of the Nazis' diplomatic 'blitzkrieg' in Rumania and Bulgaria. Russia is seriously involved in their affairs.

IN RUMANIA

The Iron-Guard versus Communist conflict is becoming acuter and while, on the one hand, a peasants' revolt is expected if "Germany attempts to get Rumania to march by her side in any adventurous policy" on the other a Military regime has been set up with the backing of German troops now in Rumania.

IN BULGARIA

Despite the declaration of neutrality made by the Foreign Minister only a few days ago, the Sofia Government seems to be coming closer to the Axis and the Prime Minister is at the moment in Germany, having important talks with Nazi leaders.

IN RUSSIA

The Vice-Commissar of Defence, General Shedako, has been relieved of his duties and Stalin writing in "Red Star", says that "the danger of war for Russia has increased."

RED ARMY CHIEF DISMISSED

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Bulgarian Premier is expected in Vienna to-day. He will be accompanied by the German Minister in Sofia. The visit is a complete surprise in political circles. It is suggested that he will see important German personages. —Reuter.

"STRICT NEUTRALITY"

(In this connection it will be recalled that a Sofia Cable of four days ago stated:—

"Bulgaria will not depart from her avowed policy of strict neutrality", declared M. Popoff, the Foreign Minister, in the Bulgarian Parliament. M. Popoff emphasised that there were no current causes requiring a change in the neutrality policy which had been clearly enunciated.)

RUMANIA UNDER NAZI HEEL

LONDON, Jan. 2.

What amounts to a military regime has been organised by General Antonescu in Rumania during the past few days according to the Istanbul Correspondent of the Free French Agency who states that this army Government appears to be superseding the former "Legenary State". The correspondent bases his information on reports from responsible persons in Bucharest. The police, railways, posts and telegraphs and even the National Bank have been placed under military jurisdiction with the secret assent of the Germans who, at General Antonescu's request, have sent further troops to Rumania.

The correspondent adds that in Rumanian political circles it is considered that the present movements of German troops do not reach the high figures quoted abroad. They simply consist of a new German Division which will take several days to transport.

COMMUNISTS VERSUS IRON GUARD.

The unhealthy internal situation in Rumania—in which Communist and other Left wing elements are coming into conflict with the Iron Guard—is the main reason for drafting more German troops into the country, says Reuter's special correspondent on the Rumanian Frontier.

INTERNAL REVOLT LIKELY

Soviet circles in the Balkans believe that the new German Minister to Rumania, Baron Von Killinger, is about to reorganise the Gestapo's control in Rumania, using Iron Guard men as an instrument against the Communists.

An inquiry by a leading Bucharest paper among its correspondents in many towns and villages has shown that the Urban Working Classes are already under Communist influence. Peasants are standing aloof from the Legionary Regime and are also in a highly dangerous mood. From this, it is evident that if Germany attempts to get Rumania to march by her side in any adventurous policy, there will be a violent reaction from many Rumanians.—Reuter.

SOVIET APPREHENDS AGGRESSION

LONDON, Jan. 1.

M. Stalin in a signed article in the "Red Star" as quoted by the Moscow radio says:—"The danger of war for Russia has increased. The whole nation must hold itself in a state of preparedness. We are facing the danger of military aggression and we must leave no opportunity for our enemies to catch us unawares."—Reuter.

Political Chief Of "Red Army" Sacked

(From Our Correspondent).

MOSCOW, Jan. 2.

M. Shadanko, Vice-Commissar of Defence and Political Chief of the Red Army has been relieved of the post.

ABHYANKAR ANNIVERSARY

NAGPUR, Jan. 2.

Mahadeo Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, was the principal speaker at a meeting held to-night under the auspices of the Nagpur City Congress Committee in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the late Mr. M. V. Abhyankar.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Gopalrao Kale, President of the Nagpur P. C. C. and Dada Dharmadhikari.

FALL OF BARDIA IMMINENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Royal Air Force are smashing the Libyan aerodromes relentlessly. The British forces have penetrated 70 miles into Libya.

The fall of Bardia is considered imminent.

Bardia is the principal port and sea supply line for the Italian operations in the East Libya. The defeat of the Italians in Bardia would open up the road for the naval base of Tobruk, the only natural harbour in Libya.

NO ESCAPE FOR ITALIAN TROOPS

Bardia can be regarded as pretty well cut off and there are no means of escape for the troops apart from the fact that a few might be able to trickle through the British lines in the wide spaces over which the operations are taking place. It is seems certain that the main garrison is besieged and must eventually either fall to assault or surrender. This view was expressed in military circles here to-day. The British army's preparations for making a final assault on Bardia are going forward steadily, it was added.

BARRACKS IN ITALIAN TOWN SET ON FIRE.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, Jan. 2.

Barracks occupied by the Italian garrison at the frontier town Postumia (on the route from Trieste to Gulbiana, Yugoslavia) have been set on fire. Four civilians have been arrested suspected of sabotage and the entire garrison is under strict observation.—Reuter.

Non-Satyagrahis Do Not Cease To Be Congressmen

But They Cannot Continue To Hold Any Office In Congress Organisations, Says Azad

GUJRANWALA, Jan. 2.

Members of the Congress who do not participate in the Satyagraha campaign do not cease to be Congressmen but they cannot continue to hold any office in the Congress organisations.

This ruling has been given by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the course of a communication to Gujranwala D.C.C.

As regards Congress members of local bodies, the Congress President expresses the opinion that they should participate in the Satyagraha campaign but at the same time they should not do so simply to maintain their position. —A. P.

Gandhiji's Advice To Bengal Satyagrahis

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

"No quantity, quality please. I can assure victory if quality is guaranteed. Battle has just commenced. It is going to be long and arduous", writes Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a letter to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee containing certain directions relating to prospective satyagrahis.—United Press.

AZAD TO TOUR U. P.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, leaves for Allahabad this evening and after staying there for a day proceeds to Calcutta reaching there on January 5.

It is learnt that Maulana Azad will make an extensive tour of the United Provinces before he offers 'satyagraha' and intends meeting Mahatma Gandhi in the second week of January.—United Press.

U. P. Satyagrahis' List Approved

CAWNPORE, Jan. 2.

Mr. B. K. Kesar, acting General Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, who came to Cawnpore from Wardha yesterday brought with him a list of about one hundred Satyagrahis approved by Mahatma Gandhi. The list includes three women workers. Mr. Kesar met the local Satyagrahis and explained to them that Mahatma

(Continued on page 7 Col. 1.

Dr. N. C. Davar's Unity Move

Meets Congress President And Proceeds To Allahabad To See Sapru

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Dr. N. C. Davar who came to Calcutta to meet Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, and the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier, Bengal, in connection with a move for holding all parties conference for Hindu-Muslim unity, left for Allahabad to meet Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the same connection.

It is understood Maulana Azad and Mr. Huq and other leaders agreed to [illegible] such conference while [illegible] Hindu-Muslim unity.—United Press.

NARENDRA DEO TO MEET AZAD

LUCKNOW, Jan. 2.

In response to a telegram received from the Congress President, Acharya Narendra Deo, Acting President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, left for Allahabad to-night. He will meet Maulana Azad when it is understood, the present political situation will be reviewed.

Prior to his departure, Acharya Narendra Deo had a prolonged talk with Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, who arrived here to-day from Wardha after meeting Mahatma Gandhi. It is believed that they discussed inter alia" the Congress Socialist Party's attitude towards the present Congress movement.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain is expected to stay here for a few days.—United Press.

Not "Mere Advisers"!

Alfred Watson On Governor-General's Council

LONDON, Jan. 2.

"Complete misconception of the position which remains what it was when Warren Hastings found it so hampering for his plans." is how Sir Alfred Watson in a letter to the "Times" describes the frequent assumption by critics that the Governor-General's Executive Council in India is "a collection of mere advisers whose counsel of the Governor-General can adopt or ignore at his pleasure."

Pointing out that the Governor-General in Council is by law corporately and collectively responsible for all decisions and orders relating to the Central Government of India Sir Alfred Watson writes: "As a result of Warren Hastings' experiences the Governor-General possesses legal power for overrule a decision of the majority of his Council but I am authoritatively informed that there has been no instance of its use for very many years. It is true that until India obtains responsible self-government the responsibility of the Governor-General and his Council lies to the Secretary of State and Parliament and not to the Indian legislature, but it is equally true that the Governor-General and his councillors conduct their business in the same manner and on the same principle of collective responsibility as does the Cabinet here" —Reuter.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

By 49 against 10 votes Mr. M. G. Shah, (Congress), was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality to-night for the fifth time in succession.

The Muslim League members opposed the resolution and moved an amendment for the appointment of a Muslim League member but [illegible] defeated.

U. S. To Help Britain At All Costs!

Congress Expected To Accept Roosevelt's "Lend And Lease" Plan

ARMS CONTRACTS WORTH £2,500 MILLIONS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

President Roosevelt's "Lend and Lease" plan for war supplies to Britain is confidently expected by observers here to be approved by the new Congress which opens to-morrow. The general feeling on Capitol Hill has undergone great changes in recent months. Every action was formerly preceded by the question whether it would take United States nearer to war. Now there is a tendency to take steps which the situation seems to demand without regard to its possible reactions.

ROOSEVELT TO MAKE CONCRETE PROPOSALS

THIS CHANGE IS UNDOUBTEDLY DUE IN LARGE PART TO HITLER'S TIRADES AGAINST DEMOCRACY AND JAPAN'S ACTION IN JOINING THE AXIS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS TO MAKE CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING OUT OF HIS 'LEND AND [illegible] THE HOUSE OF CONGRESS ON MONDAY. [illegible] NOT EXPECTED THAT ANY PROVISION SUCH AS THE RELEASE OF MORE OVER-AGE DESTROYERS IS EXPECTED TO WAIT THE PASSAGE OF THIS LEGISLATION.

UNCLE SAM MAKES MORE ARMS

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" cables:—

The United States Defence Commission announced on the 30th that they had approved arms contracts worth £2,500 millions.

The monthly production of arms has now risen to 2,400 aircraft engines, 700 war planes, 100 tanks and 10,000 automatic rifles.

The present British and American orders on hand total 50,000 planes, 130,000 aero engines, 9,200 tanks, 2,055,000 guns, 300 naval vessels, 200 merchant ships, 50,000 lorries and other equipment.

The United States Government were building 40 war factories, including the first plant for mass producing tanks.

How America Ushered In New Year

With many toasts for an early victory for Britain, but jollity tinged with sadness over the state of affairs in Europe, the Americans ushered in 1941 with one of the most vociferous celebrations of recent years. Many watch night services held throughout the country included prayers for Britain and the Allies while collections were taken for relief work in Europe and Asia.

American Red Cross Aid To Britain

The American Red Cross aid to Britain during the year 1940 was revealed in the course of a statement made in New York. It says that nearly £4,000,000 were sent to thirteen nations during the year. The bulk of this money, namely £2,500,000 was sent to England.—Reuter.

U. S. WATCHES AXIS MOVES

Keeping Vigilant Eyes On Vichy, Rome & English Channel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

Despite the fact that all Government offices were closed for the New Year holiday, to-day, Mr. Cordell Hull put in an early appearance at the State Department to confer with his chief advisers on the fast moving world events. This was symbolic of the new spirit of speed and urgency which now inspires the foreign and defence policies of the administration.

The points on which the attention of the Administration is particularly focussed are Vichy, Rome and the English Channel. Questions which the Americans are asking themselves for the coming year are whether France will re-enter the war, whether Rome will make a separate peace and whether Hitler will attempt invasion of Britain.

President Roosevelt's New Year message to the King of Italy seemed almost to echo Mr. Churchill's suggestion that Italy should make a separate peace.—Reuter.

U. S. President's Message To King Of Italy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

President Roosevelt, replying to a New Year message from King Victor Emmanuel said: "I extend to Your Majesty very sincere wishes for your personal welfare and my hope that, during the year to come, the Italian people may be enabled to enjoy the blessing of righteous peace."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

U. S. DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM JAPAN

[illegible]PING, Jan. 2.

A demand for a full apology by the Japanese for an incident which occurred in Peiping on Monday when some United States Marines were detained by the Japanese police is being made by Colonel A. S. Turnage, Commandant of the United States Marine Guards here.

It is alleged that four of the Americans were beaten during their detention and two forced to sign a confession of guilt. Colonel Turnage is also demanding punishment of the Japanese Gendarmerie and officers concerned in the arrests and an assurance that similar acts will not recur in future. Failing such an assurance, he adds, that the incident cannot be regarded as closed.—Reuter.

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20. MATRIMONIAL

For very bright ambitious Bisa Agarwal Bachelor 27, M.A., decently settled respected Zamindar family. Preference for really deserving, financially or otherwise proposals. Box No. 14029, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Hindu Brahmin (no sub-caste restriction whatever) officer of high rank for beautiful, educated and cultured lady of 22, also pretty-looking and educated bride for young man aged 32 and enjoying income of Rs. 500/- per month. Write Box No. 14054, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Salesman required, residing in Ahmedabad, by European Firm dealing in Belting and Mill Stores. One capable of taking charge of office preferred. Write stating qualifications etc. Box No. 4062 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted doctor, nurses, 4 non-Madrasi stenographers, accountant and tutors: Bow, Goldwyne (India) Co., Mutual Annexe, Gunbow St. Interview 2—3. (14059)

Wanted Solicitor Assistant. Apply Box No. 14056 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified and experienced Mechanic for dial weighbridges. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials and minimum salary acceptable to Upper Ganges Sugar Mills, Limited, Seohara E. I. Ry. (District Bijnor). (4057)

Employed or Unemployed. Sell your spare hours for respectable agency work. We offer 125. Free particulars Box 13962, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates for station-master and signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30/- and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps The Director All India Railway Routine Training Institute Delhi. (14033)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS

A new Rate Circular v.z., Special Rate Circular No. 18 of 1940, has been issued.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations.

(4060)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the University of Bombay, Professor RADHAKUMUD MOOKERJI, M.A., Ph.D., Professor and Head of the Department of History, Lucknow University, will deliver a lecture on "EARLY INDIAN ART" (illustrated by lantern slides) in the Lecture Theatre of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Fort, Bombay, on Friday, the 3rd January, 1941, at 6 p.m.

Professor G. S. GHURYE M.A., Ph.D., will preside.

The lecture is open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1941.
(4051)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NILKANTH JAGANNATH TALIM, residing at Khotachiwadi in Bombay has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. It is also found that the original Conveyance dated 2nd August, 1906, executed by Surji Murarji and Mowji Laxmidas in favour of Harischandra Gopalji Talim being the grand-father of the said Nilkanth Jagannath Talim has been lost or misplaced.

Now notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property or to the said Original Conveyance dated 2nd August, 1906, by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and that the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land and ground of pension and tax tenure (since redeemed), containing by admeasurement 403 Square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 2045, 2053 and 2052, New Survey No. 7871 and Cadastral Survey No. 1319 of Girgaum Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 1118 & 1119 formerly under Street Nos. 65 and 66 and now under Street No. 14D all which premises are situate at Khotachiwadi off Girgaum Back Road in the Registratnon District and Sub-District and City of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Krishnarao Khanderao, on the West by the property of Bhasker Shivram, on the South by the property of Narmadabai and on the North by public passage.

Dated 2nd January, 1941.
VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4064.

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Pomegranates (Kabuli). Fresh Blood Producers, Selected, Seedless, Sweet, Juicy. 7 lbs. 4/6, 15 lbs. 8/12, F.O.R. Destination. Fruits Lists Free. Muhiyals Limited. Peshawar City. (14058)

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that POKHRAJ HIMATMAL and FOJMAL BHUTAJI, both of Bombay Marwadi Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference of any such claim or demand and that the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jamshedji Petit Street off Balaram Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. G1/13533, 13535, 13906, 13914-13944 & 13956, New Survey No. 1/A/1/6984 Cadastral Survey No. 151 of Tardeo Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4397 (1) and Street No. 4A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Balkrishna Narsoo Kalewar, on or towards the West by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Ebrahim Cassum and others, on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Cawasji Fakirji Sidhwa and on or towards the South by a Public Road called Balaram Street.

Dated 2nd January, 1941.
VACHHA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4063

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 11-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. (S.T.) at Hassan Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, of complete Flat furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Safes, Cottage Piano, Portable Typewriter etc.

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A story of two sisters who trod the path of suffering and joy together for the love of a child which Director Kardar makes into an Epic of the Screen.
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TO-DAY LAST DAY!
REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
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ALBERT DEKKER FREDERICK CRAWFORD
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SAMUEL S. HINDS and OSCAR HOMOLKA
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in 20th Century Fox's
"DOWN ARGENTINE WAY"
Gorgeous Musical Extravaganza
ALL IN TECHNICOLOUR!

16TH WEEK
PRAKASH PICTURES
NARSI BHAGAT
Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA
(DUBASH THEATRE)

End Of War Must Find India Industrially On Solid Ground

But State Must Help Research Generously

SIR ARDESHIR DALAL'S PLEA AT SCIENCE CONGRESS: RADHAKRISHNAN CRITICISES GOVT.

BENARES, Jan. 1.

"When the titanic conflict now being waged ends, as end it must in the triumph of the democracies and the cause of human freedom, I pray that India may emerge from it with the foundations of its industrial as well as political freedom well and truly laid so that she may be properly equipped to play her rightful part in peace and in war as a worthy member of this great Commonwealth of Nations".

Thus observed Sir Ardeshir Dalal, presiding over the twenty-eighth session of the Indian Science Congress, which opened here to-day.

Industry And Research

Pointing out the value of research in industry, Sir Ardeshir said that a substantial part of the export trade of India had been lost since the war. Science could help in the utilisation within the country itself of some of the raw materials, which used to be exported. Even more acute problem was the stoppage of the import of many commodities essential for the economic life of the country such as machinery, chemicals, etc. It was imperative that India should make herself self-sufficient with regard to such materials as were vital to the maintenance of her economic and industrial life so that the situation which had arisen during the last war and which had arisen once again might never recur. It was here that science could be of the greatest assistance to industry.

INDIA'S NEED.

As we have seen, it is not man power that counts in the highly mechanized warfare of the present day, but planes, tanks, guns, ships and the factories, plants and workshops behind them. The lesson for India is the question of a balanced economy or of mere material progress. It is necessary for India's very existence that she should be highly industrialized."

Sir Ardeshir said it was very necessary that the organised industrial research should, as far as possible, be left to scientists and industrialists, although of course Government had to see that the grants it made were properly utilized.

He welcomed the recent appointment of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research by the Government of India.

IRON AND COAL.

Sir Ardeshir said that so far as iron ore was concerned, India was one of the richest countries in the world. But the position regarding coal, particularly the coal required for the smelting of the iron ore, was far from being so. On the existing methods of working coal the total life of the cooking coals of India was estimated at about fifty years. This was a position he remarked, which neither the Government nor those interested in the metallurgical industry could view with equanimity.

He suggested the establishment of a Fuel Research Board as a branch of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research to ensure the rationalization of production as well as a consumption of cooking coals.

Concluding Sir Ardeshir referred to the possibility of steel industry in the country and said the day was not distant when India would be able to supply not only the whole demand of the country except in a few very specialized directions, but also to spare some steel to export.

GOVERNOR OPENS CONFERENCE

The 28th session of the Indian Science Congress was opened today at 10 a. m. by H. E. Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor of the United Provinces, in the hall of the Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library of the Benares Hindu University.

Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in a speech welcomed the delegates and Sir Ardeshir Dalal, President of the Science Congress, delivered his address.

Radhakrishnan Blames Govt.

The policy of the Government in setting up industries in India such as motor engines, aircraft and ships was criticised by Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

With proper organisation and State support, Sir Sarvapalli maintained, India could become the chief industrial centre of the East.

NOT FAULT OF SCIENCE

There were many who thought that science was causing a great deal of mischief, if there was chaos in economic affairs, if cows were slaughtered for manure if wool was used for road making, if coffee was burnt and wheat thrown into the sea when there were people under-nourished and badly nourished, it was not the fault of science. Similarly he maintained that if Governments of States employed scientific weapons for private profit and public destruction, if they elivated human slaughter into a cardinal virtue, it was not the fault of science. Science was a means and would have to be harnessed to a proper end.

"The problem of our age," Sir Sarvapalli concluded "was a reconciliation of scientific achievement with spiritual wisdom. Here at any rate, in this University, we insist on the high mission of science and wish to co-relate it with things of the spirit."

VALUE OF STATISTICS

Welcoming the President and the delegates to the fourth Session of the Indian Statistical Conference, which opened here this afternoon, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan referred to the Conference, as of recent growth and said that its relation to the Indian Science Congress was due in no small measure to the work which philosophers had done. They knew that scientific laws were only statistical generalisations. They were probable and their validity was not vetoed by the appearance of a few contradictory instances.

Sir Sarvapalli pointed out that there were great dangers in the employment of the statistical method Subject to such limitations, statistical investigations were very useful.

NEED OF POPULARISING

The collection of statistics would be attended with far greater usefulness if its purpose was proclaimed and its processes made intelligible to the ordinary citizen, declared Sir G. S. Bajpai in his presidential address to the Statistical Conference this morning. He epitomised the science of statistics as "the arithmetic of human welfare" and explained how in any given subject of social activity the collation of statistics aimed at improving upon the results already achieved. Sir Girja Shanker also dwelt on the value of the right use of propaganda methods to popularise the science of Statistics.

RESEARCH WANTS MORE FUNDS

An appeal for more funds and patronage for scientific and industrial research was made by Brevet-Col. R. N. Chopra in his presidential address to the National Institute of Sciences of India, held here to-day.

Referring to the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research instituted by the Government of India and the grant of Rs. five lakhs placed at its disposal for subsidising research, Col. Chopra said: "The sum is extremely inadequate and is a microscopic quantity compared with the large sums spent in Europe and America on scientific and industrial research."

STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Col. Chopra exhaustively dwelt on the subject of organisation of Public Health and medical services in India and stressed the need for co-operation between the Medical and Public Health Departments. He considered that under the conditions prevailing in India at present, the State was essentially responsible for providing the necessary agencies for both preventive and curative medicine.

RESULTS OF SPINNING COMPETITION

The Publicity Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition writes:—

A meeting of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition will be held today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

RESULTS OF SPINNING COMPETITION

The following are the results of the spinning Competitions held under the auspices of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at the Congress House on 26th and 29th December, 1940:—

STUDENTS (BELOW 12 YEARS):—Miss Pramila Amritlal Choksi and Master Babubhai Haribhai.

STUDENTS (ABOVE 12 YEARS):—Sjt. Jayant Mulchand Shah and Sjt. Vinod Dayaldas Merchant.

WOMEN:—Smt. Nirmalaben Shroff, Smt. Gulabben Rasiklal Shroff, Smt. Kamlaben Manilal Patel and Smt. Subhadraben Chinubhai Shah.

MEN:—Messrs Somabhai C. Patel, Jagubhai Motibhai Kothari, Anant Prasad Chunilal Dubey and Vasant Harischandra Sansare.

The prize distribution of the Spinning Competitions will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House Shri Vithaldas D. Govindji will preside.

MASS SPINNING AT CONGRESS HOUSE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Members of the B.P.C.C. and District Congress Committees as also a large number of Bombay's Congressmen and women participated in the mass spinning demonstration held at the Congress House on Wednesday in connection with the Khadi Exhibition programme.

Addressing the Congressmen on the occasion, Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, President of the B.P.C.C., said that the spinning programme of the day, though short in duration, reminded one of the "Daridra Narayan". The constructive programme on which Mahatma Gandhi laid emphasis was intended to bring about the economic regeneration of the seven lakhs of villages in India. It was necessary that every Indian should understand the significance of charkha.

SYMBOL OF SEVERAL VIRTUES.

Mr. B. N. Maheswari said that the charkha was a symbol "that fostered a spirit of love, patience, brotherhood and tolerance among Indians."

A number of Harijans, Christians and Muslims also attended the spinning demonstration. Among the Congressmen who participated were Dr. Anklesaria, Mr. B. N. Maheswari, Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani, Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai and Mr. D. N. Wandrekar.

TOOFAN EXPRESS IN ACCIDENT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

The Seven Up Toofan Express which met with an accident between Fatehpur and Kuessati Kalan yesterday arrived in Delhi at 7-25 p. m. after a delay of four hours and fifteen minutes. The Calcutta Mail arrived at the scheduled time.—A. P.

Duty On Rice Exported From Burma To India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

It is understood that from yesterday January 1, the Government of Burma have imposed a duty on rice exported to India of two annas three pies per maund, which is at present levied by that Government on rice exported to other countries.

The extension of the export duty to rice exported to India is in accordance with the provision of the India and Burma (Trade Regulation) Order.—A. P.

HALLET'S TRIBUTE TO BASIC EDUCATION

BENARES, Jan. 2.

Opening the Congress H. E. Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor of the U. P., referred to the "harvest of nationalism run wild" which had plunged the world into a conflict, when the scientist "stood aghast at his own discoveries or worse, does not perceive what their real significance is."

His Excellency concluding referred to the industrial advancement in the U.P. and said that the new Basic Education had made general or everyday science a compulsory subject. He hoped that "in the new world which lies ahead when victory crowns our efforts, the future rulers and legislators, taxpayers and voters of India will at once be able to appreciate the problem, which must face them with a single mind cleared of the number of old undigested slogans, and superstitions and be prepared to harness science to the chariot of that progress to independence and prosperity which awaits her."—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Munni. 5-15 Munawwar Khan. 5-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-35 Irshad Ali. 5-45 Zohrabai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Bundu Khan. 6-30 Indian Towns in Urdu Novels. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Bundu Khan. 8 Munni. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-30 World affairs. 8-45 Master Mumtaz and party. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Munni. 9-55 Bundu Khan. 10-5 Do Khayal 10-25 Master Mumtaz and party. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Rupkumar Nautch. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Yoga on the air. 8-32 Leela Chitnis. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Hafiz Fazal-ur-Rahman and party. 9-15 Sulochana Palker. 9-35 Variety programme. 12-30 p.m. Naats. 12-45 Ghazals. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Film music. 1-10 Qawwalis. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 Musical prelude. 4-20 Science. 4-35 A flute recital. 4-40 Music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Balkrishna D. Wadiker. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Picked from 'Prem Nagar' 5-45 Hafiz Fazal-ur-Rahman and party. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Sheela Pandit. 6-25 Air Trio. 6-30 Children's happy half-hour. 7 Berlinchya Batmya. 7-15 Bhavgeet. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Hafiz Fazal-ur-Rahman and party. 7-45 Jaltarang and Violin. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 World affairs. 8-45 Sound-news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Qawwali. 10-10 Khayal. 10-20 Garba Dhun. 10-25 Movie music. 10-35 Classical duet.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Geets. 8-15 Hamid Husain. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Balkrishna D. Wadiker. 8-55 Habib Khan Alladia Khan. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Pazir Khan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-30 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.95 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Anantrao and Bachubhai. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1 6 Kannada song. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Dolabai Desai. 8-5 Sulochana Palker. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Paradker. 9-10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-20 Balkrishna D. Wadiker. 9-30 Otto Klimt and his quartet. 10 Mary Mendoza. 10-10 Otto Klimt and his quartette. 10-25 Frank Pickford. 10-35 The Air Trio.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. For the children. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-55 Musical interlude. 6 News in English. 6-6 Girls and boys come out to play. 6-40 Ranjit Singh 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Kartic Chandra Das. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay 10 Anima Mukerjee. 10-20 Sudhir Lal Chakravarti.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Jan 2

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :—
Shipment December Rs. 8-10-0
Shipment March Rs. 8-9-0
Indian sugars ready :—
Small grain Rs. 13-8-0 to 13-13-0
Large grain Rs. 13-14-0 to 14-12-0
Tone :—Steady.

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, Jan 2

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy ..... Rs. 75 8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15 per candy ... 75 12 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy ... 78 0 0
Ginger bleached per cwt 15 8 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt 14 4 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt 14 8 0

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan 2

Linseed May ..... Rs. 5 1 6
Wheat January 4 6 3
Wheat May 3 15 0

FOR MALARIA
PYREX
The Dependable Anti-Periodic Mixture

Pyrex kills Malaria parasites with Quinine and at the same time enriches the blood with Organic Iron.
BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY.
Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.
Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

New York Cotton Prices Reach New High Levels

PERSISTENT MILL PRICE FIXING

Year-End Liquidation And Hedging

Bombay, Jan 2

On Tuesday, the New York cotton market was very steady on persistent buying and there was further improvement in prices with the result that New York market reached new high levels.

The stability of the market was impressive and the undertone was very steady. The market opened steady. There was persistent mill price fixing and commission house as well as local buying. There was spot house selling and scattered year-end liquidation and hedging alike. The tone of the market was very steady.

At the opening March was quoted 2 points up at 10.39 and declined to 10.38 which was the lowest level

At the decline there was increased buying and during the first hour March rose to 10.47 which was the highest level.

The market ruled very steady throughout the day and closed at a net gain of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 10.55c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was also fairly firm with increased buying and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 10.16c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 13 points with March 8.31. The market was influenced by good New York advices and Board of Trade revocation of open import licence and with little hedge selling, there was active trade buying. The market closed at a rise of 13 to 15 points.

LOCAL MARKET

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state :

The market is feeling the weight of increasing arrivals in the absence of any important demand. Although fresh speculative selling is tapering off at the decline it looks as though, apart from periodical technical rallies, any material improvement is unlikely during the crop marketing period.

With regard to America prices are keeping remarkably steady with very few loan repossessions but a great deal will now depend on the forthcoming Budget appropriations for next season's farm programme. It remains to be seen whether the Administration will be able to maintain the previous season's expenditure in the face of growing defence liabilities. The latest reports from Washington state that the Federal Reserve Board is to seek from Congress powers to prevent inflation arising from the U. S. defence programme.

PRIVATE CABLES -

New York December 31 :—
March highest (10-58 a.m.) ..... 10.47+10
March lowest (10-4 a.m.) ..... 10.38+01
Liverpool March highest lowest not received

Messrs. Chanilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :

Liverpool : (31-12-40) Good New York trade calling. Little offering Tightening import regulations.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled us :

December domestic production cotton goods general manufacturers highest any month on record. According preliminary tentative estimates cloth sales small due holiday influences. Business commodities rise.

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Dec 31
January	10.31+06
March	10.43+06
May	10.38+04
July	10.18+05
October	9.63+04
Middling Spot	10.63+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Dec 31
January	10.32+03
March	10.46+03
May	10.42+03
July	10.22+04
October	9.70+06
Middling Spot	10.16+03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Dec 31
January	8.28+13
March	8.32+14
May	8.27+15
July	8.22+15
October	8.06+14
Middling Spot	not received

11 A.M. QUOTATIONS

March	8.32

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan 2

London gold was unchanged at £8-3-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York. London silver market was closed. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 3 7/16. London Spot silver was 23 5/16 and forward silver was 23 1/4d. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-3-4 and forward parity was Rs. 62-1-3. The local market was quiet with scattered selling and quotations were as under :

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	41 15 0
Posh		41 15 6
Sovereigns		28 5 0

SILVER

Ready		62 5 0
Posh		62 3 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F F Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 31-12-40	2422000	4975000
Receipts yesterday 31-12-40	13000	16000
Export to date 31-12-40	602000	3265000
Stock at Ports 27-12-40	3405000	3315000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-12-40	3335000	3341000
Stock at Liverpool 27-12-40	.....	.....
Visible Supply 27-12-40	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 27-12-40	7240000	9435000
Quantity out of sight 27-12-40	.....	.....

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 334 cent points at exchange 331

Broach J/A below New York July 294 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 30

Broach A/M highest 183 1/2 lowest 180 3/4 closing 181 1/4

Broach J/A highest 189 1/2 lowest 186 1/2 closing 187

Oomra D/J highest 153 3/4 lowest 151 1/2 closing 152

Oomra March highest 155 1/2 lowest 153 closing 153 1/2

Oomra May highest 157 1/4 lowest 155 closing 155 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 127 1/2 lowest 126 closing 126 1/4

Bengal March highest 129 lowest 127 1/2 closing 127 1/2

Bombay, Dec 31

Broach A/M highest 184 lowest 181 1/2 closing 181 1/2

Broach J/A highest 190 lowest 187 closing 187

Oomra D/J highest 154 1/2 lowest 152 1/4 closing 152 1/4

Oomra March highest 156 1/4 lowest 153 3/4 closing 3/4

Oomra May highest 158 1/4 lowest 155 3/4 closing 155 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 128 lowest 126 1/4 closing 126 1/4

Bengal March highest 129 1/2 lowest 127 3/4 lowest 127 3/4

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15 00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21 45	13-10

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	6-45	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat) (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9 00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 2

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 182 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 184/4 on scattered covering. Local professional Bears are not inclined to cover sales as they look for some reaction in New York cotton after the recent straight rise. But it goes without saying that Bears also now realise their folly of overdoing the decline and cotton is not a sale in Bombay at this level. But any small decline in New York is likely to follow active covering as Bombay prices are about Rs. 103 per candy below New York against normal parity of Rs. 35. This fact is bound to have its due effect in due course and the market will have to adjust against the cherished wishes of Bears.

Later on there was improved buying and Broach A/M advanced to Rs. 184/8. Liverpool opened 3 points up but there was renewed selling in the local market and prices reacted to Rs. 183/8. As the prices declined more selling came in Broach was quoted at Rs. 182/12. There were unfounded rumours and prices declined to Rs. 182 and steadied at Rs. 182/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under :—

F G M G BROACH--			
April/May	Rs.	182	12 0
July/August		188	4 0
FINE M G OOMRA—			
December/January		154	0 0
March		155	4 0
May		155	12 0
F G M G BENGAL—			
December/January		128	8 0
March		129	12 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan 2

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG Good
M G Bengal U P	134	132	129 127
M G Punjab	134	132	129 127
M G Rajputana	139	137	134 132
M G Oomra No. 3	162	159	156 153
M G C P No. 1	179	176	173 170
M G C P No. 2	170	167	164 161

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 2

	Ready New.	Delivery contract New Dec.	Crop. Jan.
Bengal Fine	133-33	+33	+3
Berar	155-58	+2	+1
C. P. 1	175-77	+20	+18
C. P. 2	167-68	+10	+7
Khandesh	145-48	—5	—4
Muglai	149-51	—2	Feb
Broach			Par

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay : Jan. 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales. 2 days. Since 1st Septr.

	This year.	Last year
Khandesh	602	36,023	22,003
Central India	1,662	11,034	19,484
Barsi & Nagar	1,445	25,/58	55,280
Hyderabad/Gaorani	518	7,082	19,902
Berar	3,169	76,164	95,349
Central Provinces	212	7,894	22,916
Total	7,608	163,255	234,934
Dholera	1,121	7,553	14,833
N.-W. Provinces	50	314	17,869
Rajputana		992	14,546
Sind-Punjab	11,534	171,938	179,429
Broach	307	7,303	883
Coompta & Dharwar	206	25,242	13,659
Western-Northerns	101	26,005	12,978
Cocoanada		239	.....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		522	388
Total	20,927	403,363	489,339
Arrived by road to 26th Dec. 1940		65,000	70,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

	Liverpool, Dec 31
UPPERS :—	
January	10.42—5
March	10.45—1
May	10.47+3
July	10.49+7
November	10.44+7
GIZA NO. 2 :—	
January	11.14—1
March	11.10+2
May	11.06+7
July	10.99+7
November	11.01+9

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 2

The market opened strong after the holidays and after an initial firmness eased off towards the close Tata Deferreds, which stood at 1847-8 before the holidays, opened at 1875 and, after touching 1880, steadily declined to 1865 at which rate they closed. The Ordinaries, likewise, opened higher at 368-8 and, after moving narrowly around that level closed finally at 367-8. Among textiles Bombay Dyeings changed hands at 1025. Indian Irons were a shade better at 32-8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :

Tata Deferreds (1847-8) 1875 1880 1865
Tata Ordinaries (366) 368-8 369 367-8

Tata Ordinary 367/8; Tata Deferred 1865; Indian Iron 32/8; Bombay Dyeing 1025; Century 356/4; Central India 292/8; Kohinoor 375; Associated Cement 139/8; Bombay Burma XD 532/8; Scindia Steam 20/13; Tata Hydro 172/8; Reserve Bank 105/8; Imperial Bank F P 1580; Central Bank 40/8; Bank of India 138; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94.

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day :

Tata Ordinaries 285; Tata Deferreds 68; Indian Irons 700; Bombay Dyeings 42; Centuries 23; Kohinoors 11; Associated Cements 180 B B Petrols 200.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 27th day of December, 1940 :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,93,70,000	
Notes in circulation :—		
(a) Legal Tender in India	228,58,97,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	12,65,85,000	
Total Notes issued		255,18,52,000
Total Liabilities		255,18,52,000

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
(a) Held in pidia	44,41,43,000	
(b) Held outside India		
Sterling Securities	131,50,11,000	
Total of A.		175,91,54,000
B. Rupee Coin		29,65,90,000
Government of India Rupee Securities		49,61,08,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		.....
Total Assets		255,18,52,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 68.936.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 27th December, 1940 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits :—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	10,59,81,000
(2) Govt. of Burma	2,33,27,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	3,60,05,000
(b) Banks	47,93,17,000
(c) Others	1,42,76,000
Bills payable	69,33,000
Other Liabilities	2,72,92,000
Rupees	79,21,31,000

ASSETS.	Rs.
Notes :—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	13,70,94,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	22,76,000
Rupee Coin	8,33,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,38,000
Bills purchased and discounted :—	
(a) Internal	.....
(b) External	.....
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	.....
Balances held abroad*	57,15,44,000
Loans and advances to Govts.	9,00,000
Other loans and advances	5,00,000
Investments	6,70,65,000
Other Assets	1,15,81,000
Rupees	79,21,31,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th December, 1940 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL :—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed— 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve liability of shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,62,50,000
Fixed deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other accounts		94,64,75,000
Loans against Securities per contra		.....
Acceptances for Constituents		.....
Sundries		1,55,48,000
RUPEES		107,45,23,000

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS :—		
Government Securities	47,64,96,000	
Other authorised Investments	96,94,000	48,61,90,000
ADVANCES :—		
Loans	7,44,62,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	20,69,24,000	
Bills discounted and purchased	2,60,22,000	30,73,98,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		.....
Dead Stock		1,80,89,000
Sundries		1,22,54,000
Bullion		.....
CASH :—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	23,79,85,000	
Balances with other Banks	1,25,07,000	25,05,92,000
RUPEES		107,45,23,000

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, Dec 31

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange :

	Dollars
United States Steel	69 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 3/4
International Nickel of Canada	24
American Telephone and Telegraph	167 1/2
Western Union Telegraph	20 3/8
New York Central R R	13 3/4
General Motors	48
Texas Corporation	40
Socony	8 1/2
Consolidated Oil	5 5/8
Chase National Bank	33 1/2
National City Bank of New York	28

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Jan 2

Wheat May	Rs.	0	6 0
Linseed May		0	9 0
Groundnut February		1	4 0
Castorseed May		3	12 0
Cottonseed May		1	8 0
Silver 1st settlement		0	10 0
Silver 2nd settlement		1	4 0
Gold 1st settlement		0	3 0
Gold 2nd settlement		0	6 0

Stock Exchange Displays Good Undertone

TATA STEEL SHARES IMPROVE

Textiles Steady With Modest Support

Bombay, Jan 2

The local share bazar opened steady today and improved with scattered buying. At the rise there was moderate realising which was well absorbed and the tone of the market was very steady

The sharp decline in raw cotton did not influence buyers who are impressed with British successes and it appears that until Budget influences the market, the present price structure will be maintained.

The Wall Street market was narrow and irregular on Monday. Though the market was quiet strength was in evidence here and there. Losses upto one dollar were fairly numerous with the volume consisting largely of year-end adjusting. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/8 down at 69 1/2 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 1/8 down at 26 3/4 dollars It is feared that steps would be taken in the United States against any possible inflation.

The local market displays very steady undertone and speculative interest is at a low level. The ban on short sales does not allow any increase in speculative interest. The recent decline in raw cotton is bound to increase the margin of profits of the textile mills. Cotton Mill shares ruled steady with moderate support and Tata Steel shares improved with slightly increased buying.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1052 and advanced to Rs. 1057. Century shares opened at Rs. 368 and closed at Rs. 369. Central Indias were placed at Rs. 303/8. Associated Cement shares improved to Rs. 141/12.

Hydro Electric shares were steady with a restricted turnover. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1907 and advanced to Rs. 1920. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 374. Bombay Burmas X.D. opened at Rs. 540 and closed at Rs. 545.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan 2

Bombay Dyeing (1048/12) 1052 1055 1051 1057
Century (367/8) 368 369 367 368 369
Central India (302/8) 301 299 303/8
Kohinoor (385) 386 387 386 387 386 387
New Great (384) 384 383
Simplex (101) 100/8
Swadeshi (264) 263 262 263 265
Associated Cement (140) 140/8 141/8 141/4 142 141/12
Andhra (1640) 1640
Tram Ord (132) 132
Tata Hydro (177) 177
Tata Power (1500) 1500
T Steel Defd (1890) 1907 1917 1915 1920 1922 1920
T Steel Ord (371) 374 375 373 374
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (149/12) 150 149/12
Bellapur (218) 218
B Steam (310) 310
B Burma (558/12) XD 540 545 542 545

3 PER CENT DEFENCE BONDS.

Subscriptions to December 21
Rs. 34,05,92,000

INTEREST FREE DEFENCE BONDS.

Subscriptions to December 21

All-India	Rs.	2,25,17,000
Bombay City	Rs.	61,10,000

POST OFFICE TEN-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Subscriptions to December 21

All-India	Rs.	1,59,14,000
Bombay Circle	Rs.	43,36,100
Bombay City	Rs.	21,26,040

7 p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	155	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	.....	1570	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	.....	211	4
7 1/2 p.r. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	.....	143	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	.....	730	0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	100	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	102	0
4 p.c. Bombay Tel.	.....	52	0
5 p.c. Sholapur	.....	75	2
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	101	4

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Jan 2

In sympathy with steadiness in raw cotton prices, the local produce market was steady with a moderate turnover.

Groundnuts February opened at Rs. 25/11 and after advancing to Rs. 26/2 steadied at Rs. 26. Spot business in Bold was done from Rs. 5-1-9 to Rs. 5-2-6 and Madras Gon delivery at Rs. 5-1-6. Khandesh quality was done at Rs. 5-3-6. On Bazar terms Bold were sold at Rs. 25/4 and Khandesh at Rs. 26/4.

Castorseeds were quiet at Rs. 31/14 and ready delivery terms were quoted at Rs. 6-2-0. The feeling is bearish. Cottonseed January opened at Rs. 18/15 and improved to Rs. 19/3 with bazaar rumours of Palej Bulls to take delivery. May was quoted at Rs. 19. Linseed May opened at Rs. 5-3-6 and quietened down to Rs. 5-2-0. Wheat was quiet. January was quoted at Rs. 4-6-6 and May at Rs. 3-15-0. Delhi Picci was quoted at Rs. 5-11-6 and Karachi Bangla at Rs. 5-15-6.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec 30

3 per cent	.....	£83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	.....	96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	.....	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	.....	104
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	.....	109 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	.....	103
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	.....	112
5 per cent 1942/47	.....	105
3 per cent 1949/52	.....	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	.....	76 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	...	113 7/8

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 408 penny points at exchange 1/6

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 390 penny points at exchange 1/6

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Jan. 2.

100 Ahm. Advance	.....	271	14
200 BOMBAY DYEING	.....	1057	8
100 CENTURY	.....	369	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	.....	303	8
100 COLABA	.....	166	8
100 Cooria	.....	99	0
250 Davia	.....	22	8
250 Dawn	.....	335	0
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	.....	0	8 6
100 FINLAY	.....	171	0
100 GAKAK	.....	210	8
1000 Hindustan	.....	1905	0
100 Indore	.....	36	12
100 Khatau	.....	130	8
100 KOHINOOR	.....	387	0
250 Laxmi	.....	521	4
100 MORARJI X.D.	.....	210	0
250 Model	.....	78	8
50 MYSORE	.....	112	0
200 NEW GREAT	.....	383	0
100 Oosmanshahi	.....	N46	0
100 PHOENIX	.....	255	0
25 Sassoon Silk	.....	86	0
1000 Sholapur X.D.	.....	2765	0
50 SIMPLEX	.....	100	8
100 SWADESHI	.....	265	0
100 SWAN	.....	158	0
500 Vishnu	.....	1262	8
1000 Western	.....	1050	0
BANKS			
50-100 Baroda	.....	105	0
25-50 Central	.....	40	8
500 Imperial	.....	1575	0
125-500 Imp. Contrys.	.....	389	8
50-100 India	.....	138	0
100 Reserve Bank	.....	105	12
5 Union	.....	6	4
CEMENTS			
100 ASSOCIATED	.....	141	12
INSURANCE			
100 Empire	.....	682	8
15-100 Jupiter	.....	11	11
20 Mercantile	.....	60	0
15-75 New India	.....	39	14
200 Oriental	.....	8750	0
10-50 Vulcan	.....	7	12
ELECTRIC			
100 Ahmd. Old	.....	167	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	.....	1640	0
10 Ajmer	.....	11	4
50 BOMBAY TRAM	.....	132	0
100 Bombay Suburban X.D.	...	180	0
10 Broach	.....	13	4
100 Karachi	.....	215	0
100 Poona	.....	215	0
100 Surat	.....	173	12
100 TATA HYDRO	.....	177	0
1000 TATA POWER	.....	1500	0
RAILWAYS			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	.....	995	0
100 C. Province	.....	102	0
100 Dhono Baramati	.....	98	0
100 Gujarat	.....	103	8
100 Mandra Bhon	.....	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	.....	80	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	.....	104	0
500 Tapti Valley	.....	713	12
MININGS			
9 Burma Coporation	.....	5	8
8sh. Indian Copper		2 4	6
10 Indian Iron and Eteel	...	32	10
10 SHIVRAJPUR	.....	36	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	...	1920	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	...	374	0
MISCELLANEOUS			
100 ALCOCK	.....	517	8
10 Air Services	.....	4	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	.....	218	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	.....	590	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	.....	310	0
125 B. BURMA	XD.	546	4
50 B. Burma Cont.	XD.	182	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	...	3 9	3
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	...	88	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	.....	121	0
50 Ind. Invest. Trust	.....	43	0
100 Ind Radio Def	...	414	6
100 Indian Radio Ord.	.....	440	0
100 Port Canning X.D.	.....	83	0
30 PREMIER CON.	.....	94	12
15 Scindia	X.D.	20	13
25 Tata Oil Mill	.....	43	4
PREFERENCE			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	1508	12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	.....	300	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	...	76	4
5 p.c. Cent. India (T.F.)	.....	610	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	.....	117	0
6 1/4 p.m. Prem. Const. 2nd	...	110	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 2.

2 3/4 per cent 1943/52 Loan 96-2
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Note 94-9
3 per cent 1941 Bond 101-8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 98-6
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 93
3 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 107/7
4 per cent 1943 Loan 104-8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112-8

TAX FREE LOANS.

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113
3 per cent 1958 Mysore 122

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B. P. T. 107
5 per cent M Deb 1974 106-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125

Tone :—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 2

LONDON :—
B C. RATES :—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 1st July.
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 1st July.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 1st July
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK :—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN :—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
B

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
MARCH 1941
New York: Jan. 2.

Previous closing	10.43
To-day's opening	10.45
Difference	+2
To-day's closing	10.42
Difference	—1

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 182/8
Broach July/August	Rs. 188/0

LIVERPOOL COTTON
MARCH 1941
Liverpool: Jan. 2.

Previous closing	8.32
To-day's opening	8.35
Difference	+3
To-day's closing	8.36
Difference	+4

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Jan. 2.

New York cotton showed better activity following steadier overseas cables, but the uncertainty over European political situation created some caution. Trading in March began at 10.45, i.e. 2 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local support, which absorbed scattered liquidation and hedging, while subsequent operations were quiet.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
March 10.45/45
May 10.40/40
July 10.19/18

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—
American January 8.32
American March 8.35
Egyptian Giza January 11.09
Egyptian Giza March 11.08

LONDON COMMODITIES
London: Jan. 2.

Castorseeds Jan/Feb unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Jan/Feb (£18 7/8 quoted) £18 11/16 quoted
Linseed La Plata Febry £11 9/16 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan/Feb £17 1/4 quoted

JUTES
Dundee January £4b
Lightning January £39

RUBBER
Spot 12 3/8d paid and value
Forward January March 12 9/16d paid

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: Jan. 2.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: Jan. 2.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London: Jan. 2.
T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE
London: Jan. 2.
The following cable was received from London:—
Market quiet and steady.

LONDON SILVER
London: Jan. 2.
Spot (23 5/16d) 23 1/4d —1/16
Forward (23 1/4d) 23 3/16d —1/16

LONDON GOLD
Last price. To-day's price
London Gold £8/8/0 £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London: Jan. 2.
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai 0-3 5/16 to 0-3 11/16
0-3 5/16 to 0-3 11/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1-2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent)
1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent)
1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent)
1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay: Jan. 2.
There was no trading during the night session.

and value

METALS
Tin £256 1/2 buyers; £256 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Electric Copper £62
Lead Foreign Cash £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 131 sh.

3 1/2 P.C. STERLING LOAN
London: Jan. 2.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £96 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London: Jan. 2.
London Stock Exchange was generally firm.

INDIAN LOANS
London: Jan. 2.
5 per cent Indian Stocks £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks £109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1958/68 £112
4 per cent Indian Stocks 1948/58 £104
5 per cent Indian Stocks 1942/47 £105
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1954/64 £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
5 per cent 1958/68 £104 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols £77 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £103 5/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £98 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan £115 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £103 1/8
New War Loan £101
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £112 1/8

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors 11-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 35-9
Hydro Electric No dealings
Electric Music Industry 7-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson 18-9
Imperial Chemicals 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary 53-9
Sao Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 £43
Dundee Rubber 32-6
Unilever Ordinary 23-6
Ford Motors 17-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £57 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary 89-4 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£4) £4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary 100-7 1/2
P and O Def 20-10 1/2
Distillers 65-6
Bredfords Dye 3-9
British Celanese 3-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary 29-3
Courtaulds Ordinary 31-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners 3-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary 15-1 1/2
Inter Nickel Ordinary dol 41
Indian Iron 51-3

TEA SHARES
Assam Company 18-9
Donaro Tea 31-3
Empire of India 20-0

JUTE
Barnagore £8

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber 17-3
Guia Kelampong 15-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust 26-1 1/2

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug 24-4 1/2
Burma Corporation 7-10 1/2
Rio Tintos £7
East Rand Properties 45-0
Rand Mines £6 1/8

MINE SHARES
Crown £12 5/8
Associated Portland Cement 58 1 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 60-0
Sub Nigel £7 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares 23-1 1/2
Union Corporation £6 1/2

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian 26-10 1/2
Anglo-India 36-3
Burma Oil 53-9
Mexican Eagle 6-6
Shell Transport 40-0
Royal Dutch No dealings

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary £32 3/4
London Midland Ordinary £13 1/2
London North Eastern Def £1 1/2
London Southern Def £10 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent £117
London Transport 'C' £35

BOMBAY COTTON PRICES LOW ENOUGH

Bombay: Jan. 2.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

The New York market has continued to display a very steady undertone throughout the period under review. The peak of the crop movement has been passed and about two and a half million bales of this crop has gone into the Loan. Internal consumption goes on at a very large rate and this to some extent neutralises the smallness of offtake by exporters. All markets in America have been given encouragement by the recent speech of President Roosevelt in which he has undertaken to give unstinted assistance in the way of munitions to the Allied countries. The Liverpool market has staged another substantial advance. The American contract there is undoubtedly vulnerable and unless the controller steps in, speculation can easily push prices much higher, as consumption far outstrips imports.

The Bombay market has been a poor affair, and practically no notice has been taken of the steadiness in foreign markets. Internal consumption goes on at a larger scale than during last season, and in spite of scarcity of freight, exports are also up as compared with last season. Our crop movement is now in more or less full swing and this market has had to face considerable hedge selling. In addition the market has received no assistance from speculators, who have been mostly bearish. We are coming to the view that prices in Bombay are now about low enough. It is many years since Indian prices have been so low in parity. It is argued that parity does not count at present but the fact remains that these low prices must encourage export demand and no export business will be lost on the ground of price level. We shall be very surprised if a holding movement does not develop in the interior in the near future as at present prices there is little to encourage the farmer to throw away his cotton.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 2

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	31	12 0
Highest		31	15 0
Lowest		31	4 0
Closing		31	4 0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening		25	11 0
Highest		26	1 6
Lowest		25	11 0
Closing		25	12 0
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening		18	14 0
Highest		19	4 0
Lowest		18	14 0
Closing		19	2 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		18	11 6
Highest		19	0 3
Lowest		18	11 6
Closing		18	13 3

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CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Fair Business Results After X'mas Holidays

CALCUTTA: Jan. 2.

In Share Market conditions ruled steady in all sections after X'mas and New Year holidays and a fair business was put through.

The following are closing quotations:—

Govt. securities: 3 per cent Govt Paper 80/12, 2 3/4 per cent loan 1948/52 96/7; 3 per cent loan 1941 101/4; 3 per cent new loan 1963/65 93/3; 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper 94; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102 s lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 107/5; 5 per cent 1945/55 112/2; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 106/2 s lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 106/9 s lot; 4 per cent U P Bonds 1952 98/2; 3 per cent Assam Loan 1952 94/4.

Banks: Reserve 105/8.

Railway: Bukhtiarpur Bihar 51 s lot.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur 11/12; Dunbar 157; Elgin Mills ord 17/4; Kesoram ord 6/3; Muir Mills ord 271/8; New Victoria ord 1/13.

Coals: Amalgamated 27/4; Bengal 376 s lot; Bhalgora 5; Bhulanbararee 12/14; Central Kurkend pref 106; Deoli 9/4; Ghusick and Muslia 4/13 ex-div; Khas Kajora 9/2; Ondal 10/10; Parasea 1/2; Samla 1/14.

Jutes: Agarpara 25/7, Pref 154; Bengal Jute pref 107/8; Bally pref 161; Belvedere 370; Birla pref 129; Empire pref 155; Gouripore pref 152/8; Howrah 50/4; Hukumchand 8/2, Pref 103/8; Kamarhatty 463, Lansdowne pref 134; Naskarpara 16/1; New Central 292; Presidency 4/14.

Minings: Burma Corpn 5/7; Consolidated Tin 2/15; Indian Copper 2/5.

Cements: Dalmia ord 13, Defd 3/4, Pref 109.

Electrics: Benares 14, Jubbulpore 14/8, Shahjahanpur 5/5, Upper Jumna 10/12.

Sug. Companies: Braithwaite and Co. 10 ct; Brown and Co ord 385; Hukumchand Steel ord 10/13, Defd 2/12; Indian Iron and Steel 32/6; Indian Malleable Casting Defd 2/8; Indian St. Wagon ord 63/4; Kumardhubi Eng. Pref 124; Marshalls 2/2; National Iron and Steel 6/4; Steel Corpn ord 20/8; Pref 117.

Miscellaneous: Alkali and Chemical pref 155/8; Balmer Lawrie 295 ct; Bararee Coke 18/14; B I Corpn ord 4/15; Calcutta Ice 4/15; Calcutta Safe Deposit 7/2, Indian Cables 18/4 ex-div; Indian Rubber Manfg 27 s lot; National Safe Deposit annas 14; Publicity Society 6/6; Rohtas Industries pref 144 s lots; Spencer and Co 'B' pref 9/10.

Papers: India Paper Pulp 145/8; Mysore 13/6; Orient 9/6; Sree Gopal Pref 99; Titaghur ord 18; Borooah Timber 15.

Sugars: Carew and Co ord 9/12.

Teas: Bishnauth 25/8; Bateli 4/14; Betjan 24/12; Dufflaghur 14 ct; Gohpur 7/8; Hantapara 321; Hoograjuli 12/8; Huldibari 21/8 s ls; Jutlibari 15/6; Moheema 8/10; Murphulani 3/15; Phaskowa 100; Rajnagar 7; Seajuli 22/8; Tengpani 16/10.

Debentures: 5 1/2 per cent 1915/41 Chowringhee Property 99; 5 1/2 per cent 1939/47 Dalmia Cement 102 s lot.—A. P.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, Jan 2

Yarn No. 6 1/2s	February	130	April 131 June 132
Yarn No. 10 1/2s	February	152	April 152 June 153
Yarn No. 20 1/2s	February	191	April 191 June 192
Yarn No. 40s	February	271	April 272 June 273

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2nd Jan. 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.015 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.6 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.5 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 81.4 deg. (2.2 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 64.3 deg. (3.4 below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N-N-E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 93 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 15 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2/1/1941.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.3 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.02 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING

SAILED
Bombay: Jan. 2.

O S Kaisha's Japanese s s Havana Maru of 3481 reg tons Capt M Satoh sailed for Yokohama with cotton and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Okitu Maru of 3958 reg tons Capt Z Okabe sailed for Yokohama with cotton and general cargo.

IMPORTS
Bombay: Jan. 2.

134 cases cigarettes, 391 pkgs C I valves and fittings, 91 pkgs common soap and powder, 35 bls paper bags, 985 D/bags cut nails, 80 D/bags iron nails, 78 D/bags tiles, 116 D/bags broken tiles, 132 bls wool tops, 39 c/s insulated cable, 35 cts playing cards, 221 c/s Ovaltine tusks and biscuits, 60 c/s Sherry, 560 bdls steel hoops, 45 pkgs W I flats and rounds, 932 drums flake caustic soda, 63 bdls steel springs, 100 c/s Wincarnis, 200 bgs boiler logging, 60 dms sodium bisulphite, 150 bdls cycle covers, 120 bags carbonate of magnesia, 37 c/s steel conduit fittings, 27 loose solid tyres, 1760 bags soda ash, 1900 bags bicarb soda, 738 drums solid caustic soda, 1000 rolls roofing felt, 555 loose giant covers, tubes and bead spacers, 47 bls cotton fents, 37 c/s win and ctn mxd pcegoods, 197 c/s cotton pcegoods, 21 c/s win pcegoods, 40 kegs Muriate of ammonia compound, 200 mats empty glass bottles, 130 c/s beer, 70 pkgs accumulators and parts, 40 c/s brass rivets, 183 pkgs machinery and parts, 294 drums Hydrosulphite of soda, 70 c/s brass wire, 176 c/s milk powder, 56 c/s elect motors, 80 c/s preserves, 128 ctns valves, 68 bags sofa springs, 30 kegs moulding powder, 70 c/s wireless sets, 143 bls floor covering, 100 c/s slate pencils, 80 c/s tacks, 30 c/s writing ink, 80 drums ships' bottom composition, 50 c/s shoe tacks, 2769 bdls stl hoops, 300 D/bags soda ash, 49 c/s hydrogen peroxide, 631 pkgs paints and dyes, 1200 loose weights, 43 casks salammonial, 100 loose C I cisterns, 84 c/s bobbins, 35 c/s shuttles, 50 drums Formaldehyde, 50 bags barium carbonate, 90 bdls finished cycle rims, 60 ctns common salt, 66 c/s table salts 295 c/s chocolate and confectionery, 36 dms silicate of soda, 65 c/s transparent cellulose wrapping, 70 kegs Acid Phosphate of lime, 98 pkgs sinks and fittings, 100 bags plaster, 75 c/s card clothing, 233 c/s cond milk, 46 bags bolts and nuts, 200 tins pitch 367 cases blue.

EXPORTS
Bombay: Jan. 2.

300 bls raw cotton Khimji Vishram and Sons; 3062 bags linseed The Cotton Agents Ltd; 250 bags raw wool The Anglo-Thai Corptn Ltd; 134 bags capsicums R S Tata and Sons; 100 bls raw cotton The Universal Ctn Trading Co; 375 bls raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 622 bags old leather pickers The Overseas Ctn Waste Co; 40 bls win rugs Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 60 bls win carpets Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 280 bags gum Ratansey Damji and Co, 2400 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros; 961 bls raw cotton Narandas Rajaram and Co; 1400 bls raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 616 bags myrabollams Purshotam Mathradas and Co Ltd; 580 bls cotton waste Champaklal and Co; 21 bls win carpets and rugs Fleming Shaw and Co Ltd; 169 bags psyilum seed husk D Abraham and Sons; 133 bags gum Narsee Muljee and Co; 133 bgs gum B C Patel and Co; 425 bags leather picker waste The Overseas Ctn Waste Co; 60 c/s brassware The American Express Co Inc; 2656 bags crude talc ground D Abraham and Sons; 10 bls cotton pcegoods H Khiaram; 65 bls cotton yarn A El Ejel; 10 bls cotton pcegoods A El Ejel; 51 bls cotton pcegoods Keshavji Virji and Co; 17 bls G cotton yarn P Khearam; 62 bls cotton pcegoods Tulsidas Khimji; 60 bls cotton G M twist C Kasturchand; 26 bls cotton yarn Tulsidas Khimji; 310 bls raw cotton S R Tulshan and Co Ltd; 405 bls raw cotton Kotak and Co; 80 bags mustard seeds E Mavji and Co; 180 bags white hulled sesame seeds Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 80 bags dill seeds D Abraham and Sons; 158 bls raw D/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 1280 bags grdnut seeds M Bhuta and Co; 160 bags white poppy seeds Gorakhram Gokalchand; 28 bags coriander seeds Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 17 bags cummin seed Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 20 bags fennel seed Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 500 bls raw wool Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 130 bls raw wool Harji E Dossa; 2560 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 38 bls cotton pcegoods Italindia Cotton Co Ltd; 141 bags squills (dried onions) Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 65 bls raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 252 bdls henna leaves S M Rajgor and Co; 12 bls raw kid spings for furs Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd.

CONTROL OF STEEL IMPORTS

Govt. To Take Action Against Profiteering

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Explaining the import control of certain types of steel and iron, a "communique" emphasises that the arrangements made should result in no shortage of steel for important purposes and that there should be no occasion for dealers to raise their prices on the plea of difficulty in obtaining supplies. The Government of India, says the "communique", will carefully watch for any tendency for firms to take advantage of the new arrangements as an excuse for profiteering and will not hesitate to use the powers which they possess to prevent an unreasonable disparity between import costs and sale prices to the public.

The Government of India have now decided it is essential to establish import control over all classes of steel now covered by the steel quota system. With effect, therefore, from January 1, 1941, all persons wishing to import such steel into India will be required to obtain an import license.

STEEL CONTROLLER

The Government of India have also decided to establish an organisation under a Steel Controller, which will be responsible firstly for issuing the licenses for imports of steel required under the import licensing system, and secondly, for collecting and placing orders through the British Purchasing Commission on behalf of Government Departments and Railways and of those private firms, which wish to benefit by the contracts placed with American interests by the British Ministry of Supply. The Steel Controller will be Sir Guthrie Russell, the Director-General of Munitions production, and he will be assisted by two Deputy Controllers, Mr. J. Walton and Mr S. M. K. Alvi.

The Steel Controller will be concerned only with imports from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Applications for licences to import from other countries should be presented to the various import trade controllers.

With regard to those classes of steel which can still be obtained from the United Kingdom, import licences will be granted under the same conditions as quota recommendation certificates were until recently issued for such imports from the United Kingdom. It will be necessary for importers, in addition to the import license, to obtain a quota authorisation from the Steel Controller which will replace the quota recommendation certificate previously in use.

With regard to imports from the United States of America.

Applications for licenses for importing steel, and for quota authorisations in the case of those classes of steel which can still be obtained from the United Kingdom should be made to the Steel Controller to the Government of India, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta, and the particulars and necessary forms for placing orders on his organisation for imports from the United States of America can also be obtained from the Steel Controller on application, after January 1, 1941. Particulars and the necessary forms will also be available with the Controllers of Supplies in the various provinces as soon as they can be printed and distributed.—A. P.

Yarn Market Steady Despite Drop In Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Since our last report dated 18th December 1940 no report was issued last week on account of Christmas holidays. Although the cotton prices underwent moderate fluctuations during the last week, the yarn prices are well maintained with a steady tone owing to resumption of demand and good enquiries from Rangoon and Hongkong. However in the absence of satisfactory demand from up-country markets and in view of up-country mills selling their productions lower than the parity prevailing in Bombay, there is possibility of easier prices if present weak trend in prices of raw cotton is continued. On the whole the future tendency is uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is no business possible in this class of yarns owing to war.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

There was very little turnover during the last week but on resumption of demand and good enquiries during the week from up-country as well as local mills, prices have recovered and are well maintained. No fresh forward business has been possible with Japan or Shanghai as the Spinners are asking for higher prices for forward deliveries. Japanese Exchange has remained unchanged during the week.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Due to satisfactory demand from the local mills as well as from the consuming centres, prices in artificial silk yarns as well as staple fibre yarns have recovered to an appreciable extent and the same are well maintained. Fresh forward business with Japan is not possible owing to much higher prices quoted by Japanese Spinners. If the present demand is continued, there is every possibility of local prices to improve further. However, the future tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., was moderate and despite easier cotton prices, prices are well maintained. This is due to fair demand for 20 1/2s count as well as due to local mills being not inclined to make fresh sales lower than their previous limits owing to their very healthy position in respect of sales.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS: Jan. 2.

The market opened quiet but steady. Planting issues were as usual the centre of attraction. Securities and Banks remained quieter, while Miscellaneous issues were well enquired for.

Transactions reported from 12 noon of 24th Dec. to 12 noon to-day are:—

Indian Overseas Bank 50/4, Bank of Hindustan 28/12, Mettur Industries 131/8, Kaleeswarar 297/8, Sitarams 47, 47/8; Fringfords 6/14, Balanoor pref 10/12, Devon Tea pref 10/12, Cochin Malabar ordy 6/10 s l; Nilambur 10/12, Rajagiri 5/1 ex-div, Thirumbadi Stock 1/13, Woodland 5/6, c-d 5/2; Tropical Plantation 18/8, Manalurs 4/12, 4/13, 4/14/6, B B Rubbers 6/9 c-d; Kalasas 5/0, Midland 5/0/9 x-d s l; Vellamatam 19/4 x-d; A V Thomas 16/4, Andhra Cement pref 100, Mysore Paper 13/4, 13/15; Spencer 'B' Pref 9/8, Mysore Chemicals 15/2, Mettur Chemical 9, 9/1, 9/2; Salem Erode 10/12, Rangoon Telephone 13/8, Steel Rolling ordy 7/1, Pref 10/10.

TRAVANCORE PEACE TALKS

Ramachandran's Mission To Nagercoil Jail: Sir C. P.-Dr. Pattabhi Proposal

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 2.

Despite half-hearted denials, peace talks between the Travancore State Congress and Government continue and comprise the formula which is stated to have been arrived at between Dr. Pattabhi and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Dewan, sometime ago.

Mr. Ramachandran, Acting State Congress President, is on his way to Nagercoil to meet Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, the Permanent President, now under detention in jail under the Travancore Defence Rules.

It is presumed in well informed circles that the object of Mr. Ramachandran's visit is stated to be in connection with the acceptance of the compromise as a prelude to the establishment of Responsible Government in Travancore State. It is, however, agreed that the compromise proposal only a halfway house towards the desired goal.

Mr. Ramachandran before his arrival here circularised his coworkers about the State Congress Working Committee's meeting to be held soon. Final decision regarding the compromise will be entirely left to the Working Committee which meets in the course of this week.

If the terms of the proposed compromise are agreed to by the Working Committee and if the State Congress consents to give up its agitation in its present form, it is learnt that there is a chance of the reforms inauguration commencing with the dissolution of the present Legislature.

This inference is further strengthened by the fact that most Congress leaders are returning to their normal professions. A notable feature is that Government themselves are making all necessary arrangements for affording facilities to Mr. Ramachandran to interview Congressmen under detention. The Dewan will meet Mr. Ramachandran after his talk with Congress leaders.

ROGER MISSION IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 2.

Sir Alexander Roger and the members of the Roger Mission who are now on a visit to Travancore held a Conference yesterday with the Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and various officers of the Travancore Government. They visited several industrial enterprises and public institutions. Members of the Mission are now dividing themselves into three parties for visiting coir industry as well as state ceramic factory at Kundara. The three parties will meet at Kottayam and proceed from there to game sanctuary at Peeramade from where they will motor to Madura.

Sir Roger and Sir William Barton had a final conference this morning with the Dewan.—A. P.

Discharged On Tendering Apology

AMRITSAR, Jan. 2.

Lala Banwarilal and twelve others who were arrested for shouting slogans and participating in an unauthorised procession organised on December 22 last to protest against the new taxation measures, were produced to-day in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate. They stated that they had no intention to defy the law and tendered an apology. The cases against all accused were withdrawn and they were discharged.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI: Jan. 2.

To-day's closing quotations are:—
Cotton Sind January 14/13; March 15/0/6.
Punjab January 13/8/6; March 13/7/9.
Debentures: 5 1/2 per cent 1915/42 Chowmarket:—Strong.
Wheat January 32/5/9; March 31/4/9; July 28/4/9.
Gram January 29/6; July 26/4/6.
Toria February 32/15/9; March 34/5/3.
Cottonseed January 15/15; March 15/15; May 16/1/9.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRICAL OUTPUT

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

52nd Week (ended December 31).	
1938	13,653,800
1939	14,136,600
1940	18,181,600
Total for Calendar Year	
1938	739,452,900
1939	696,430,000
1940	778,446,400

PAKISTAN

FRIENDLY NEIGHBOUR OF HINDU INDIA

MONROE DOCTRINE WOULD COME INTO ACTION IN INTERESTS OF BOTH, SAYS JINNAH

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji met Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, this morning and had a discussion for more than half an hour about the latter's Pakistan scheme.

Interviewed by the "United Press" as to the trend of the discussion. Mr. Jinnah said that in reply to Dr. Mookerji's question whether the scheme for complete cultural autonomy for different communities guaranteed by the Constitution would not meet Mr. Jinnah's point of view, he had told Dr. Mookerji that so long as the Central Government was unitary it would be impossible to talk in terms of autonomy of the units.

NO OTHER SOLUTION

"The question is not merely cultural but of political, economic and social problems which can only be solved according to our genius in our homelands, provided they are independent States in no way under the control of any Centre for all India. Safeguards, constitutional or otherwise, will be of no use. So long as there is a communal Hindu majority at the Centre, the safeguards will remain on paper. Therefore, I think of nothing better or more suitable, having regard to the conditions and realities, than the separation of Muslims in my proposed homelands", said Mr. Jinnah to Dr. Mookerji.

Questioned by Dr. Mookerji if such independent Muslim States might, with the help of other Muslim Powers, be a danger to Hindu India, Mr. Jinnah said: "The Muslims of such separated homelands in the first instance would be very foolish, indeed, to invite some other Muslim Powers to rule over their homelands, the Government of which is in their own hands. It is quite clear that the tendency now is more towards territorial sovereignty, as the history and development of Muslim sovereign Powers in the East and the Far East have recently shown.

FRIENDLY NEIGHBOUR

Therefore, on the contrary, I am sure that Hindu India will find Muslim India not only a friendly neighbour but also defending India against foreign invasion, and in that case, so to say, the Monroe Doctrine would come into action in the interest of both Hindu India and Muslim India. And in that sense I want to say that the north-western Muslim independent States should be counted as India's outpost on the frontier".—United Press.

INDO-BURMA TRADE TALKS

Bombay Govt. Asked To Send Representative

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

It is gathered that the Government of India have invited the Bombay Government to send a representative to assist them as an Adviser in the forthcoming Indo-Burma trade negotiations. Non-official advisers are due to meet the Government of India on January 20.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE WAR PLANE BALL

A Big Entertainment

(From A Correspondent.)

The Government House War Plane Ball which will be held on 30th January will certainly be the high light of the Bombay Season.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley will be present, but the Ball is to be entirely informal. It is open to anyone who really wishes to help the war effort, and short coats will be the order of the night. The function is being organised on a large scale and it is hoped that the cost of at least one war plane will be raised for the Royal Air Force. For the keen dancer there will be dancing in the Durbar Hall and in the State Drawing Room to Ken Mac, Beryl Templeman and the Boys who have very generously given their services free for the night. For those who do not dance there will be plenty of amusement. A number of attractive side-shows will include a Fish Pond that is not quite normal, and a real Yogi palmist and fortune teller. You will be able to tip the lady out of bed, or bump off Hitler and Mussolini.

Then soon after midnight a restaurant will open and this will really be a complete entertainment in itself.

The price of admission includes a sit-down supper in the restaurant with a running cabaret. The Cabaret turn will be original and new to Bombay and will continue from the opening of the restaurant until 3 O'clock in the morning. If you desire to linger in the restaurant after supper, you have only to stroll to the bar and continue to watch the fun. Another attraction that has not been seen in Bombay before will be the auctioning at midnight of three young race horses. These three-year-old Indian thoroughbreds would normally have been offered for sale at the annual blood stock sales held under the auspices of the Royal Western India Turf Club, and they include one of the best three-year-olds that otherwise would have been offered in the sales of this year, so the bidding should run high.

The price of admission may sound expensive at Rs. 20 per head, but a lot will be provided for your money. If you go prepared to enjoy the fun and have an entirely informal evening in the beautiful grounds on Malabar Point, you can be sure of getting your money's worth at a gigantic entertainment which starts at 10-0 p.m. and ends at 3-0 a.m.

India's Democratic Traditions

Prof. Mukerjee On Working Of Ancient Village Republics

"Modern democracies are nothing less than autocracies and dictatorships in disguise; but ancient Indian monarchies were democracies in reality where the king was merely the agent of the constitution devised by the people for the common weal of the state" declared Prof. Radha Kumud Mookerji, speaking at the Cama Oriental Institute Bombay, on Thursday evening, when he delivered a public lecture on "India's Democratic Traditions", under the auspices of the All-India Centre of the P. E. N. Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, the Mayor of Bombay, presided.

In a detailed historical analysis of the glory that was Hind's, the speaker referred to the gulf of difference between the genuine democracy which could be traced traditionally in the ancient Indian Governmental systems and the modern pseudo-popular Governments which passed off under the nomenclature of Democracy.

Elucidating the evidence which the lecturer cited from some of the Indian Sanskrit classics like the Rigveda, etc., he observed that it was India that gave to the world the first expression of democratic rule and the parliamentary system of Government. Indian village committees which were styled as "Sabhas" and "Samitis" functioned like small independent republic. Their decisions were inviolable as they were the decisions of the majority which made the law of the land. Such "Sabhas" and "Samitis" were found from the earliest time in India.

The very fact that Chandragupta Maurya's army was able to liberate the country within the short period of two years, from Alexander's armies which invaded it, was proof positive to illustrate that this ancient Indian monarch had the democratic support of his people to back him in his campaign.

In the Rigveda, Democracy was described as the Deity of "Sanghatam".

KEEP FIT RULES No. 4

DEEP BREATHING

Stand at an open window with the hands on the hips. Expel all air from the lungs and then inhale to capacity. Continue this exercise for five minutes. This expands the lungs and chest and helps the heart. Don't forget, though, that internal health is the first thing—keep yourself fit with Feen-a-mint Laxative. Most pleasant to take, most economical to use and most efficient in action. It cleanses thoroughly but mildly.

On sale at all chemists and stores.

Feen-a-mint fitness comes first!

Odol
MOUTHWASH

Odol Mouthwash—a few drops in a half tumbler of water will keep the whole mouth clean, refreshed and healthy. Owing to the War it is no longer put up in the famous white opal flask. Odol Mouthwash, exactly the same quality and quantity, is

★ NOW SOLD IN GLASS FLASKS AS FEATURED

See that each bottle of ODOL MOUTHWASH bears the genuine ODOL LABEL

OM. 18

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 6, 1997
Muslim: Zilhej 5, 1359
Parsi: Amerdad 1, 1310
Hightide: 3-17; 15-34
Lowtide: 9-37; 21-01
Sunrise: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 14m.

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Loudspeaker programme for to-day:—

GUJARATI:—11 a.m. Records. 11-5 News. 11-20 Records. 11-25 "Axis Fears of Turkey"—Talk. 11-30 Records. 11 35 "War Scare in Russia"—Talk. 4-30 p.m. Records. 4-35 "Nazi French Tension"—Talk. 4-40 Records. 4-45 News. 5 Records. 5-5 "Yesterday and To-morrow"—Talk.

MARATHI:—8 a.m. Records. 8-5 News. 8-20 Records. 8-25 "Why German Raids are futile"—Talk. 8-30 Records. 8-35 "Hitler's War"—Talk. 6-30 p.m. Records. 6-35 "War in the Winter"—Talk. 6-40 Records. 6-45 News. 7 Records. 7-5 "Petain Rejects Hitler's Demands"—Talk.

HINDUSTANI:—6 p.m. Records. 6-5 "Axis Fears of Turkey"—Talk. 6-10 Records. 6-15 "War Scare in Russia"—Talk. 6-20 Records. 6-25 News. 6-40 Records. 6-45 "Nazi French Tension—Talk. 6-50 records. 6-55 "Yesterday and To-morrow."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"A Dispatch From Reuters" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Mortal Storm" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Seven Sinners" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Tom Brown's School Days" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Foreign Correspondent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Woman". Daily at usual time.
PATHE—"Puja". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deepak" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sneha Bandhan". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Flying Deuces". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Azad-Azad". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6-15, and 9-30 p.m.

Kannada Primary Day School Opened In Fort

Jt. Hon. Secretary, Mogaveera Vyavasthapak Mandali writes:—

In the presence of a distinguished gathering, including parents with their children, Mr. G. K. Betgeri declared open the "Kannada Primary Day School for Boys" at 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, on Wednesday. He complimented the Mogaveera Vyavasthapak Mandali, which is the oldest Institution of the Kannadigas in the Fort, for their yet another contribution to the removal of illiteracy by opening one more school. It may be recalled that the primary day school for girls, started by the Mandali in the year 1930 was later on taken over by the Municipality and the Mogaveera Free Night High School and the Mogaveera Free Reading Room and Library are the regular institutions which cater to the needs of the ever-growing Kannadigas in the Fort, irrespective of caste, creed or nationality.

Messrs. H. K. A. Kundaran, S. S. Shetty, Kanthappa Shetty, H. S. Kalnad, Y. Koragappa, B. M. Kodical and others also spoke on the occasion. About 60 children were present. The President distributed sweets to the children.

Regular classes commenced from Thursday. The services of trained teachers are secured for the purpose.

Dr. Ashraf (centre) presided over the Bombay Provincial Students' Conference held at Matunga on Tuesday. Photo shows him with a group of delegates to the Conference.

Students' Call For Unity

B. P. Federation Conference Disapproves Mahatma's Views On Hartal

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A resolution calling upon the student community in India to forget all differences existing in their ranks and to work for communal unity was passed at the 4th annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation held at Napoo Hall on Wednesday.

Dr. K. M. Ashraf presided.

The conference passed the following resolution regarding the Pakistan scheme:—

"The influence of the reactionary leadership of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha can only be combatted if we advance the slogan of a voluntary federation of religious faiths on mutual confidence and the recognition of the right of each faith to complete separation should it wish to exercise that right in a democratic India of the future."

One of the resolutions passed at the conference disapproved of the views expressed by Mahatma Gandhi with regard to "hartals" and other demonstrations by students.

M. L. SHAH ON STUDENTS' SPLIT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Addressing a public meeting at Chowpatty held to-day evening under the auspices of the All-India Students' Federation, Mr. M. L. Shah criticised the "Communists" for the part they played during the Students' Conference at Nagpur.

"I accuse the "Communists" of causing disruption at the Conference" he said. "I challenge Dr. Ashraf, President of the Students' Conference now being held in Bombay as also his "Communist" friends to prove that I am in the wrong".

Mr. Shah dwelt at great length on how the split occurred at Nagpur and quoted from Press reports.

This split in the student organisation at a time when the nation was in the midst of a struggle for freedom with which the student world must whole-heartedly associate, Mr. Shah said, was deplorable.

Regarding the charge against Mr. Shah of breaking the discipline of the Federation by giving all assurance to Gandhiji which the "Communists" said was against the policy of the Federation, Mr. Shah pointed out that no assurance was given to Gandhiji except that all the actions of the Federation for the redress of the students' grievances and achievement of their demands would be peaceful. Further Mr. Shah said that this was the policy of the Federation and asked the "Communists" to prove otherwise.

A.-I. Students Federation Invite Press

Mr. M. L. Shah, General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation writes:—

"The unfortunate split in the All-India Students' Federation is now known to everyone. Who is responsible for this split has become a controversial issue. To put an end to this controversy I have called a conference of the representatives of the Press to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. at the office of the All-India Students' Federation, Mantri House, French Bridge.

This conference is open to all the representatives of the press as well as students, Dr. Ashraf, being in town, I have taken the opportunity of inviting him to this conference.

A.-I. Students' Federation's New Working Committee

Mr. M. L. Shah, General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation writes:—

Reports appearing in to-day's Newspapers about the New office-bearers of the All-India Students' Federation, etc., are incorrect.

The following is the true personnel of the new Working Committee:—

M. L. Shah—General Secretary, Messrs. A. J. Zaidi, S. G. Dutta and Sanat Roy Chowdhary—Jt. Secretaries and Messrs. Balramsingh, R. N. Shukla, Rajnarayan Singh, H. Z. Gilani, K. N. Bama Alvi, Arunsen, Shudhir Kumar, Arbindo Bose, Monidas Gupta, C. K. Jaisinghani and K. Venkatesa Perumal—Members.

The office of the All-India Students' Federation continues to be at 1, French Bridge, Bombay.

It has come to my knowledge that the Communist section is trying to set up a rival Federation and are circulating misleading news.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION.

AT
Jinnah Hall
To-day's (Friday) Programme
4 to 5 p.m. (S. T.): Music by Shri Nandlal Joshi.
5 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.): Music and orchestra by the Students of Anandashram (School for the blind), Worli.
Exhibition Time: 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) for ladies. 5 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) for all.
Entrance Fee: One Anna only.

Weaving Factory At Dharavi

(From A Correspondent)

On Wednesday last "The Trivalluvar Weaving Factory" organised by the South Indian Dharavi Labourers' Aikya Vyapara Sangam was opened by Mr. N. N. Aiyar, at Dharavi in the Municipal Tamil School compound.

With a view to provide labour and to encourage the weaving industry among the South Indian labour classes living in Dharavi, the Sangam has started this enterprise.

In declaring the factory open, Mr. Aiyar explained its objects and appealed to the South Indian residents of Dharavi to continue to be united and give their full support to such co-operative schemes as are conducive to their welfare.

Messrs. Nagwekar and Beg, the Municipal Corporators of "G" Ward, congratulated the Sangham on their venture and promised to give any support possible.

After light refreshments the function came to a close.

"KESARI" AND "MAHRATTA" DIAMOND JUBILEE

POONA, Jan. 2.

The "Kesari" and the "Mahratta", the two papers started by the late Lokamanya B. G. Tilak are celebrating their Diamond Jubilee to-morrow by issuing special numbers. Over 150 messages from leaders of various political parties are published in the issues. Among them are those from Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Mr. Arthur Moore, Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Jayakar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Francis Low, Bhai Parmanand, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Srinivas Ayangar, Sir C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sirkar and Sir C. V. Mehta.

Under the auspices of over a dozen public institutions, a public meeting will be held on Sunday evening, Mr. M. S. Aney presiding.—A. P.

MULLA SAHEB MEETS MADRAS GOVERNOR

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

H. E. the Governor received this morning at Government House, Guindy, a visit from His Holiness Sardar Taher Saifuddin Sahib, the High Priest of the Dawoodi Borah Community now in Madras.

On invitation His Excellency took tea with His Holiness this evening at 21, Sembudoss Street, George Town.—A. P.

AGE CANNOT WITHER A YOUTHFUL SKIN.

AGE need not take from you the glamour of a youthful skin. Nature did not mean your skin to become old and withered. She meant the fresh new skin which is always growing underneath to take the place of the old dried-up skin and keep you ever young and beautiful.

But modern conditions prevent the old, worn-out skin falling away as it should. Tiny particles remain to clog the pores and stifle the freshness of the new skin underneath.

Fight these conditions. Give Nature's beauty a proper chance. Just get from your chemist, store or bazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old worn-out skin, leaving the fresh young skin underneath healthy, clear and beautiful — and several shades lighter.

Even one night will show you how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.

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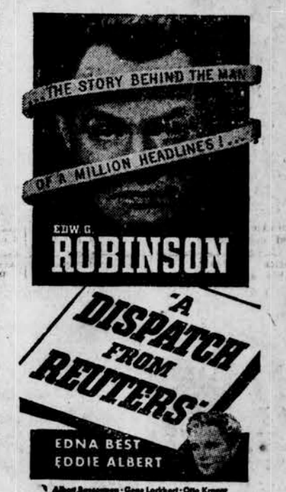
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"What do you find best for Bronchitis and all Chest Affections?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

For any weakness of throat or chest, or any tendency to tuberculosis; for a troublesome cough, bronchitis or any chest affection, the standard approved treatment is a course of Angier's Emulsion.

It soothes and strengthens the lungs, promotes appetite, greatly improves digestion, and exerts a pronounced tonic, invigorating influence upon the general health.

If a cold or a cough has already started, Angier's is the best means of throwing it off and repairing the damage caused.

No other emulsion is so highly recommended for it's strengthening and healing properties. Angier's has been prescribed by the medical profession for over forty years. It is unequalled for those with a tendency to colds, 'flu and lung troubles. Angier's soothes and heals the membrane of the throat and the inner lining of the bronchial tubes, and at the same time builds up strength and powers of resistance.

No mother should be without a bottle of Angier's Emulsion in the house.

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(Signed)——, M.B

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

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YOU MUST SEE IT!

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The Picture which reminded a LADY PRINCIPAL of the famous "CITADEL."

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1941.

ANOTHER APPEAL

Closely following the famous open letter on the present Indian impasse by nine Members of Parliament comes another by twenty-three distinguished British women. Most of these signatories are proved friends of India besides being eminent in British public life and this country will appreciate the efforts they are making to bring about an Indo-British rapprochement. Unlike the nine Members of Parliament, the signatories of the latest open letter address their appeal mainly to the British Government. After paying a graceful tribute to India's help in war, they make a call for a new approach, for the creation of a new atmosphere They urge the British Government to co-operate in the effort to solve the constitutional deadlock and suggest the release of political prisoners as the first step in the direction.

Wanted New Approach

This gesture will be deeply appreciated in India, howscever scanty the hopes seem to be that it will lead to any happy denouement. For, basically, the Indian problem is extremely simple and once the British Government make up their mind to hand over power to Indian people, the latter can be trusted to arrive at an amicable understanding between themselves. Merely releasing political prisoners, while it will be a welcome sign of a new approach on the part of Britain, will be meaningless unless it is accompanied by the acceptance of the substance of the Poona offer. The Congress at any rate has made its position clear time and again and it will be always ready to conclude an honourable compromise with Britain.

A Political Blunder

The other day Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, declared unequivocally that though the Poona offer had lapsed, the Congress would be prepared to accept any honourable compromise provided the Government accepted the substance of that offer. Speaking at Delhi on Wednesday, he again made the Congress position clear. He said: "Future historians will have to record that there can be no stronger example of political blunder than the one shown by the British statesmen in rejecting the old Poona offer and the other offers made by the Congress from time to time to give their whole-hearted support to the successful prosecution of war as a self-respecting and equal partner with the British Government." The Congress did not want any constitutional change during the war. All it wanted was a National Government, the establishment of which, as our Simla correspondent points out, is feasible within the framework of the existing Government of India Act. That Mr. Amery is driven to the extremity of misrepresenting the Congress demand as an attempt to make complicated constitutional changes in the midst of war only shows that the British Government do not genuinely want to transfer real power and real authority to the people of India. Let them give proof of such a desire and a settlement with the Congress, as the President said the other day, will be arrived at in a minute.

Russo-German Tension

A New Year message is nothing unless its import is grave and solemn. This is particularly true of the pronouncement of M. Stalin, who, in addition to being the sovereign leader of a great country like Russia, rarely breaks his silence. His signed article in the *"Red Star"*, therefore, need not be taken to imply that according to him "military aggression" by Russia's "enemies" is just round the corner. Yet this is not to say that M. Stalin's is merely a propagandist article intended to stimulate people to work for greater preparedness. In any case, it lends point to developments, for instance, in the Balkans, which tend to show signs of friction between Germany and Russia.

We have already noted certain significant conflicts between communists and Iron Guards in Rumania and between pro-Nazi and pro-Soviet elements in Bulgaria. If later reports are correct, more developments have taken place and are taking place in the same direction. The Iron Guard leader, M. Sima, has re-iterated his loyalty to the Axis, which, of course, is by no means noteworthy. But a Budapest report has it that M. Gafencu, the Rumanian Minister in Moscow, has been recalled because he was attempting a rapprochement which was not to the liking of Nazi inspired Iron Guards. Secondly, Bulgaria having declared her neutrality, obviously owing to the attitude of Russia and of Bulgarian Leftists, her Prime Minister has had to leave for Vienna "to consult a medical specialist.". It will be more correct to presume that he has gone to Vienna to explain Bulgaria's conduct to the representatives of an annoyed Fuhrer. All this shows that a Russo-German tension is growing steadily. Incidentally it may also be recorded here that the Russian representative on the German controlled Danubian Commission is reported to have resigned.

Gayda's Threat!

Gayda's paper, the *Giornale d'Italia* has *threatened* Turkey! The paper takes serious objection to Turkey's "hostile and often offensive attitude towards Germany and Italy". And while accusing her of pro-British attitude it declared in warning tones: "For several weeks the tone of the Turkish Press towards Italy has been increasingly sharp. We must watch this development with attention." The Turks have stood up to infinitely greater men than Italian Gaydas. This threat will not make the Turks shake in their boots. And Signor Gayda probably knows that. The question is: Why then has he threatened Turkey? Is it his own voice, his master's voice or his master's master's voice.

Cricketers From Ceylon

The visit of the Ceylon cricketers to this country was welcome in more senses than one. In the first place it gave us an idea of the strength of the game prevailing in that country at present. Secondly, it helped the tourists to gain a better knowledge of this country and her sportsmen. Only a couple of months ago a team of Indian athletes paid a visit to the Southern island. As our men brought back an excellent impression from Ceylon and the people there, so we hope our guests will carry away the same feelings from India. Of course these visits by their very nature were of a short duration. A time will come when they will be longer and will increase in popularity and cordiality. Unfortunately at the present moment the relationship between the two countries is rather strained. It is hoped that sport will help to cement the bonds between them.

"Laissez Faire" Leads To Chaos

(By D. R. GADGIL)

III★

The following is the concluding portion of Prof. D. R. Gadgil's presidential address to the Indian Economic Conference held at Mysore.

The second point to which I would draw attention is the regulation of the pace of the transition. It is obvious that the future direction of technological change is unpredictable and the area that it may at any time cover cannot be foreseen. It is, therefore, not possible to keep society in a state of preparedness for the impact of the next set of changes. Further, given the distribution over area of the population, the training for particular vocations imparted to men and the investment in durable capital goods the extent of change to which economic society can adapt itself during a given period of time is limited. The costs of a rapid transition are both material and psychological. It is often argued that each change tends invariably to a somewhat greater economic welfare in the future and the dilemma of a clash between security and progress is posed, with progress being usually taken as obviously preferable. It has, however, to be remembered that periods of transition are short only in comparison with the span of human history but are long as human lives go. They often cover generations. And in view of this it is arguable that it should not after all matter much. In the long run, whether a particular set of technological changes took effect immediately or some years later. Economists in the early decades of the nineteenth century usually recognized the need for regulating the manner in which an invention was adopted. J. B. Say, for example, recommends that the State should deal with the problem of technological unemployment in the following manner. "Restricting in the beginning the use of a new machine to certain districts where labour is scarce or required in other industries...providing in advance for the employment of the idle by undertaking at its own expense works of public utility such as a canal, a highway, a big building...promoting a transfer of population from one locality to another." This advice was ignored in the nineteenth century because the need for it was not left by the industrially advanced countries, to-day its importance is being slowly realised. However, the chief type of control exercised at present over the introduction of new inventions is that by the activities of various types of vested interests. If the State itself controls investments likely to be affected by new inventions it is usually prompt in controlling them. The best instance of this is, of course, the attitude adopted by all governments which own railway systems towards the extension of mechanical road transport. The Indian government, faced with the new means of transport, talks readily of the dangers to public investment; but it does not yet recognise the corresponding responsibility where the traditional mode of living of millions of people is similarly endangered. The extent of the suffering involved in the process of transition is yet very inadequately realised. The artisans and the agriculturists have undoubtedly suffered the most. The history of the fortunes of the handloom industry is a continuous record of partial stabilisations followed by ever fresh periods of disaster. I can vouch from the findings of detailed studies of conditions in centres like Sholapur and Poona for the precariousness of the equilibrium in the industry and the appalling conditions of work and living obtaining within it. And yet governments have attempted little to remedy or to alleviate the situation. Whether it was on account of a general belief in the wrongness of governmental help or latterly because of a belief in the unworthiness of an industry using machine yarn, the handloom weavers as a body have been left much upto themselves. Theirs, however, is merely the outstanding specific example of a large genus.

★

The potential field of the origin of technological advance is vast; it is coextensive with the whole of the area where advanced technological methods of production are followed and their practical and theoretical problems are systematically studied. Any important advance has also repercussions which cannot be confined to its own sphere or to the area of its origin. Through the mechanism of international trade the results of all changes affect the economy of other industries and other regions throughout the world. Regulation of even the most elementary kind, is therefore, possible only if the economy of a country is to some extent insulted. Complete regulation would be effective only if the country was completely self-sufficient and its economy completely planned. The first step in the regulation of change, is therefore, to build up a regime under which the impact of events in other countries can in some measure be warded off. Every country in the world, including England, has during the last ten years accepted the desirability or the necessity of this step. In respect of the control of the pace of adopting new technological devices governments outside the totalitarian countries have yet attempted little. The chief operative influence in this regard in the advanced countries is the opposition of organised labour to certain forms of rationalisation. There is, however, no reason why government should not enter this field of regulations. In a country like India, there is every reason, as I have attempted to show, why it should do so. The regulation to be successful must necessarily be attempted over the whole extent of the country. Its form, however, will vary from instance to instance.

★

Lastly, I should like to refer to another aspect of national economic policy, that relating to the location of industry. Ours is a vast country and the problem of location is of particular importance in it. In recent years we have had a controversy regarding the location of sugar factories and the permissible extent of the development of the sugar industry in the country. The report of the Tariff Board on the heavy chemicals industry pointed to the great advantages of a concentration of that industry. But its pure-

(Continued on page 9, Col. 6.)

*The first and second articles appeared on December 30 and December 31.

Italy Instigating Spain?

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Lisbon correspondent of the "News Chronicle" says that the incidents at Tangier are believed in some well-informed quarters to be due chiefly to the instigation of the Italian Government who want to see Spain embroiled with Britain.

From the Spanish viewpoint, however, the correspondent adds, the occupation and fortification of the Tangier Zone is of the first importance if Spain is ever to seize the 'vital space" she covets in French Morocco.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S APOLOGIA

MADRID, Jan. 2.

Reasons for the Spanish occupation of the International Zone of Tangier were given by the Foreign Minister Senor Suner, in an interview published in the "Review Haz". Asked what had been the reaction of other powers to Spain's action, Senor Suner said that those countries which had been friends of Spain in the civil war reacted in the natural way of real friendship. With others, "natural differences" were produced.

"One people, still very much engaged in war," the Minister continued, "adopted an attitude to a certain extent of understanding because the reasons for our rights were clear and because their practical sense evidently made them think that the Tower of Babel of Tangier had no interest for anybody. Another people whose military valour has not been accompanied by fortune has surprised us by its less understanding reaction and argued about unilateral and bilateral as if what was a matter of natural right could be a matter of contract."

"CONSTANT AGGRESSION."

After referring to the "mere Police occupation of Tangier" in June, Senor Suner said that what interested Spain was the end of "international greed by which the great artifice of internationalisation of Tangier had been set up which was a constant aggression against Spain" Senor Suner continued that the difficult situation caused in Tangier at the outbreak of the war was aggravated by Italy's entry into the struggle. "This critical and very dangerous moment required immediate action on Spain's part," he added—hence the June occupation. The formal occupation and taking over of the administration in November had in reality already been decided upon before he took office as Foreign Minister. The time was chosen because "someone who no doubt did not properly understand the present realities of Europe wished other forces to share with Spain in the defence of the city." It was when this "inexplicable and bold aspiration" was made that the decision was adopted to make the peseta legal tender, to name the Colonel of the Moroccan troops of occupation, "Governor of the city" and to dissolve the International Police and administration.

"NATURAL RIGHT."

"The case of Tangier enters fully into the orbit of our geography, history and natural right" said Senor Suner. Spain's action at Tangier was expansion based on natural right. Taken by any people, it would have violated natural right and been an aggression against Spain. Asked if "natural right" was the inspiration of Spanish foreign policy, Senor Suner said, "Each people chooses the road its nature indicates—some choose economic expansion, others the theory of loving space, some the seaways of their existence and others the strategic doctrine of the defence of an empire and others again the road of materialistic interpretation of history. I will not say which is best. I simply affirm that the way of Spain is that of natural right."—Reuter.

Fifth Column In Cotton Market

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indian cotton prices have collapsed of late. Compared with most cottons of the world, particularly Americans, Indian cotton has run very low in parity. Being the only uncontrolled market in the world, the bears, namely, the straddlers and the sellers of 'teji-mandi' options, have made fictitious sales running into several lakhs of bales of cotton. The 'modus operandi' of making a gain out of public hunger and distress has

(Continued on page 7 col. 4)

Frankly Speaking

Italy's Future

In reply to the Italian King's New Year Message, President Roosevelt has re-emphasised his open hostility to the Fascist regime and Signor Mussolini by extending his "very sincere wishes" only for the King's "personal" welfare. Moreover, the President hopes—while ostentatiously ignoring Signor Mussolini—that "during the year to come, the Italian people may be enabled to enjoy the blessings of righteous peace". We do not know if this hope has any practical significance. But it certainly can be interpreted to mean not only expectation of Il Duce's collapse but also the possibility of some peace move going on behind the scenes. Meanwhile, the British, it appears, are now setting about seriously the task of reducing Bardia. Bardia, of course, is doomed, and this is practically admitted by the Italians themselves. What, therefore, is more noteworthy is that leaving beleaguered Bardia behind British advance patrols are actually operating in the area south of Tobruk, about 75 miles inside Libya.

Bhopal State

The Publicity Department of the Government of Bhopal has taken great pains to bring out the annual report of the State for the year 1937-38. Printed on good paper at an expensive press, it is a sort of luxury one would hardly expect in times like these. However, if publicity is to be done, it is best to do it well. One of the more attractive features of this publication which, of course, is a very belated one, is the frankness of the comments on various happenings in the State. The incident of Miss Brown, a lady teacher who was killed, and other incidents are treated in a manner which compels attention. In some respects it is more than a mere annual report, and should be studied with interest by those who are eager to learn something about Indian States, their people and how they are governed. Instructive charts dealing with such matters as distribution of population according to religion and occupation, proportions of various heads of revenue and expenditure, exports, imports and principal crops add to the value of the Report. Wheat is the principal crop. The chart about the distribution of population according to occupation reveals that 54.70 per cent of the people are dependants, .99 per cent have unproductive occupations, 2.33 follow trade, 4.33 are connected with industry and 29.00 per cent have agricultural and pastoral occupations. 5.12 are insufficiently described. There is obviously considerable scope for agricultural and industrial development of the State. Out of a total revenue of nearly a crore of rupees only 6.43 lakhs are spent on education. This is hardly very satisfactory.

Army Health

The annual report on the health of the Army in India for the year 1939, just published, is divided mainly into two sections, one dealing with the British and the other with Indian Army in India. The health of the British Army is reported to have been on the whole thoroughly satisfactory, although, the admission rates for both officers and men have increased compared with the previous year, both for general and for particular diseases. A comparative table of diseases shows that malaria is by far the most prevalent disease and it shows the highest increase of all the common diseases. From 50.4 per thousand in 1938, the rate has increased to 58.1. Of the other diseases, cellulitis, tonsilitis, gonorrhoea, sand-fly fever and dysentery are the most numerous. Small-pox was prevalent in many areas and appeared in an epidemic form in places round Abbottabad and at Ambala, Ferozepur and in tribal territory, on the Frontier. A matter for consideration for the medical authorities is the increase in venereal cases. There was an increase of 3 per 1,000 in 1938. The venereal diseases have again shown a further increase of 8.9 per 1,000 to 52.4 per 1,000. The admission rate is now 19 per 1,000 more than it was seven years ago. The report says: "The amount of inefficiency produced by these diseases is certainly a disturbing feature and more so in that this appears to be on the increase and is likely to go still further during the war period." Whatever the actual cause, it is certain that this important factor in Army health cannot be ignored.

A Difference

The general survey of the Indian Army is that there have been no epidemics of any note and such increase as there has been, viz., 32.2 per 1,000 in admission rates, can be fully accounted for by conditions of war service. Malaria among the Indian troops is even higher, the ratio being 118.3 per thousand. Venereal diseases are much less, being 8.5 per thousand, which shows that the Indian Army is either more continent or more careful. On the whole a comparison between the types of maladies prevalent among the two armies shows a complete difference in the character of the diseases to which they respectively succumb. The Indian Army seems to succumb more easily to malaria, dysentery, common cold and such normal forms of physical ailment, whereas the lack of acclimatization and the mode of living of the Britisher makes him a victim of other diseases. The health of the Army—British and Indian—is very important at the present moment and it is hoped that everything possible will be done to see that it is maintained at as high a level as possible.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Regarding Pakistan scheme, the following resolution was passed: "The influence of the reactionary leadership of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha can only be combated if we advance the slogan of a voluntary federation of religious states based on mutual confidence and the recognition of the right of each state to complete separation should it wish to exercise that right in the democratic India of the future."

—Press Report of Bombay Students' Conference.

* * * *

The All-India Indian Christian Conference has expressed special grief at the heavy sentence passed upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Being a conference of mere Indians it has, of course, failed to appreciate the devastating point made some time ago by **Mr.** Amery, namely, that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Has The Right Of Appeal.

* * * *

THE DREAMER AWAK—DREAMS.

Mr. George Arundale dreams "a dream of India and Britain together in an understanding comradeship and equal partnership for mutual enrichment and growth....."

It sure is a fine dream.

* * * *

Why, asks a curious but simple minded correspondent, are the Viceroy's and the Bengal Governor's Elevens for the Calcutta Cricket Match, captained by the Maharaja of Patiala and the Nawab of Pataudi?

Because Britain is fighting for Democracy.

* * * *

We beg to acknowledge the following ingredients, among others, of a headache as New Year presents to us:—

(1) Roosevelt's greetings to the king of Italy in reply to the latter's message.

(2) Reports from Belgrade.

(3) Recall of the present Rumanian Minister at Moscow.

(4) Bulgarian Premier's urgent visit to a Vienna medical specialist.

(5) Signor Gayda's kind references to Turkey.

(6) Herr Hitler's assurance to his troops that Germany is threatened by the world and.

(7) Comrade Stalin's article in "Red Star".

* * * *

Petain's Firm Stand

—Headline.

But where? On the deck of a French Warship, on the Colonies or on the soil of about to be occupied France?

* * * *

According to Reuter, reports reaching the German frontier speak of construction in Germany of transparent planes which will be scarcely visible at a height of 2,400 feet.

The credulity of Reuter, however, is even more transparent.

* * * *

The Bulgarian Prime Minister has left for Vienna "to consult a medical specialist there."

Doctor von Ribbentrop or one of his specialist assistants?

* * * *

A TALE OF TWO MARSHALS (to say nothing of Musso).

Balbo was the first to go:
How he went we'll never know.
'Tis a mystery
Whether accident or crime
Killed the Marshal in his prime—
May he R.I.P!

* * * *

Follows now Badoglio:
How he's gone why seek to know?—
Let him sulk in peace!
Whether he resigned or not
Matters little—Musso's got
"What for", thanks to Greece!

—*Philip Furtado.*

India Act No Barrier Against Popular Demand

VICEROY'S COUNCIL AS NATIONAL CABINET

Constitutional Objections Examined

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

"Stillborn" is the view now held of the reported efforts of Sir Jagdish Prasad and others for ending the political deadlock. Two difficulties appear to face them.

First the conference move of Mr. M. N. Roy has had the effect of sabotaging their efforts for the present and until something definite is known of the former they are hardly in a position to proceed further.

Secondly, there has been the definite statement by the Congress President, Maulana Azad, that the promoters should first approach the Viceroy for a clear indication of transference of power, but it is apparently felt that until there is an encouraging sign from the Viceroy there is no use going to him at this stage.

In the result the position today is that the promoters of the peace move prefer to wait and watch.

In the meantime the question discussed in political circles is how far it is possible to go even under the present Constitution to meet the demand for a National Government at the Centre. Five points arise as a result of discussions which may be looked upon as giving some clue to the future Government of India.

Firstly, as the Act lays down that the number of members of the Viceroy's Council shall be such as His Majesty may fix, there is no difficulty in having as many as is necessary to make the Cabinet fully representative. Secondly, though the Act specifies there shall be three men from the services,—now there are four,—they can either be made Ministers without portfolio or given such departments as will satisfy the claim that important departments like Finance should be in Indian hands. There is nothing in the Act to prevent this arrangement.

Thirdly, though there are subjects like Ecclesiastical, External Affairs, Defence, Tribal Areas and certain special responsibilities which enjoin the Governor-General to exercise his individual judgment, there is nothing to prevent His Excellency from consulting his Cabinet even on these questions,—and that has often been done in the past.

Fourthly the terms of the Act do not rule out collective responsibility of the Cabinet, though latterly there has been the complaint that Members of the Council have been reduced to the position of mere departmental heads with no collective voice in shaping Government's policy in important matters.

The Act provides that the "Governor-General-in-Council shall be bound by the opinion and decision of the majority of those present at a meeting of the Council. Only when the Governor-General thinks that the safety, tranquillity and interests of the British in India are essentially affected that the Governor-General may set aside the decision. It is claimed that any member can bring any question before the Council and demand the decision of the Council. It is not contrary to the provisions of the present Act to establish a Convention for collective responsibility and administration without unnecessary interference by the Governor-General.

Lastly there is no insuperable difficulty in the present constitution for having an Indian Defence member in the Cabinet.

R. A. F. Hammers Germany Hard

Concerted Attack On Bremen And Several Invasion Ports

LONDON, Jan. 2.

"The R.A.F. hammered Germany hard last (Wednesday) night and Bremen came in for a particularly severe battering.

Operations to-day were very extensive despite the weather.

A number of attacks were made on invasion ports, submarine bases and other targets in enemy occupied territories.

The main feature of the night, however, was a concerted attack on Bremen which has now been attacked over 50 times. Early reports show that this was highly successful and refer particularly to very large fires.—Reuter.

BOMBS DROPPED ON EIRE TERRITORY

A Number Of British People Killed

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.

More bombs were dropped on Eire territory early this morning (Thursday). High explosives and incendiary bombs dropped last night killed and seriously injured a number of British people. One of the incendiary bombs picked up was identified as German. Other bombs have been collected and are being examined by experts.

The Eire Government Information Bureau statement adds "the first bombs fell near Drogheda, five at Duleek and three at Juliantown. There were no casualties.

At 6-10 this morning two bombs were dropped at Rathodown Park, Terenure, Dublin. Two houses were demolished and several houses damaged. Seven persons were trapped in the demolished houses but were later rescued. Several people were injured. Two other bombs were dropped in Fortfield Road and the Laverna Grove area of the same district. Some houses were damaged but there were no casualties.

At Knockroe near Borris, County Carlow, bombs were also dropped. Three women were killed and two men very seriously injured. Bombs were also dropped in Enniskerry, Kilmacanogue (County Wicklow) District. Some of these have been collected and are being examined by experts."—Reuter.

UNIDENTIFIED 'PLANE DROPS BOMBS ON IRELAND

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.

It is officially announced that bombs were dropped by an unidentified plane in Ireland at 9-43 a.m. on Wednesday.

Three bombs craters each fifteen feet deep were discovered one mile south of Drogheda. No damage was caused.—Reuter.

Invasion Ports Bombed

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The R.A.F. heavily attacked targets at Bremen and invasion ports in enemy occupied territory on Wednesday night.—Reuter.

FAMOUS BUILDINGS IN MANCHESTER DAMAGED

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The famous Free Trade Hall in Manchester where many important political speeches have been made was among the buildings damaged in the recent raids on that city.

The Cotton Exchange, the Royal Exchange, one of the largest of its kind in the world, and the great meeting place of cotton trade, Cheetham Hospital, and the Cathedral were also damaged.

Apart from the outer walls, the Free Trade Hall is in ruins.

The roof and the domes of the Royal Exchange collapsed when the building caught fire. The main structure of the Cathedral is undamaged and the only part of the building seriously damaged was the regimental chapel.—Reuter.

Hydari For Bombay

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Jan. 2.

Sir Akbar Hydari, President, H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, left for Bombay this evening to attend the Ministers' Conference to be held at Bombay on January 3, 4 and 5.—United Press.

Battle Of Ochrida

Greeks Take 500 Italian Prisoners: Fierce Fighting On Front

(From Our Correspondent).
ATHENS, Jan. 2.

Fierce fighting is going on between the Greeks and the Italians on the lake of Ochrida. The Greeks have taken 500 prisoners.

GREEK PUSH CONTINUES

ATHENS, Jan. 2.

Several Italian positions have been taken by an assault by Greek troops in Klisura region, stated an official Greek spokesman in Athens on Wednesday night. As the result of the action, which was fought in bad weather, the Greeks advanced their line considerably.

The Greeks have also struck farther north taking several new heights despite stubborn Italian resistance, in even worse weather.

"Ominous Quiet" Before Storm!

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Albanian frontier writes under to-day's date: After the recent heavy fighting, comparative but ominous quiet prevailed on both sides of the Northern Front yesterday. The weather has also changed. Warm southerly winds bringing rain have replaced the keen north wind and are melting the snow. At the same time, low clouds have rendered air activity out of question. Both the Greek and Italian commissariats and transport departments are extremely busy preparing for the main struggle in this sector which is expected possibly this weekend. Actual operations yesterday were practically confined to artillery duels both Greeks and Italians having changed their gun positions during the night. The Italians have brought up some heavy guns to positions on Kamija plateau but they have not proved particularly effective and the Greeks have transferred several batteries in Mokra mountains.—Reuter.

SWEEPING POWERS FOR ITALIAN GOVT.

ROME, Jan. 1.

Sweeping powers to control raw materials and factory products for the duration of the war are taken by Government under a decree published to-day.—Reuter.

DO NAZIS POSSESS BRITISH SECRET CODE

CANBERRA, Jan. 2.

The Navy Minister, Mr. Hughes, stated that the Naval Board was investigating the statements by survivors that the Nazi raiders possess information indicating that they know the British Admiralty code for communication with merchant shipping. Interviews with the survivors give no hint of the whereabouts of the base from which the raiders' supply ships are refuelled and refitted.—Reuter.

FIFTH COLUMN IN COTTON MARKET

(Continued from page 6)

been to spread any rumours or place any interpretation on the movements of German troops or Japan's intentions. The inevitable result of this raid has been that the cotton farmer in recent weeks has lost several crores of rupees on the sale of his crop for the production of which he gave a full year's labour. The pity of the matter is that once cotton is hammered down, it is the turn of other commodity markets to be similarly dealt with and that, again, becomes a fresh bear argument for cotton. There is only one-way-traffic and everybody becomes a seller inclusive of the buyer himself who, apparently, errs by relying for his transaction on the growing strength of British defence. This must stop if anti-Government propaganda is not to infect villages. The Government may not artificially support the market as has been in the United States. But they can certainly stop the parasitic tendencies of the straddler and his brotherhood. With a little change in what a scribe has written, I should propose the following:

When men go 'bull' in cotton and shares
And make a tidy packet
And then they change from 'bulls' to 'bears'
Yet still gain on the 'racket'.
Then all their profits they should lend,
As much as they may be
For these are needed to defend
The Right to be Free!

Yours, etc.
ONE WHO KNOWS.

Six Problems Face Britain

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, Jan. 2.

Six problems face Britain at the present moment which may be set out as follows:—

To hold the United Kingdom safe against German attack on land, sea and air.

In the Atlantic to wage war in the protection of the mercantile marine and to safeguard American Supplies.

To reduce Italy's position in East Africa.

Paramount operations in the Mediterranean Zone to remove Italy from the conflict.

A campaign of destruction in the air to cripple enemy sources of war maintenance.

Unity of forces in a final campaign to destroy the Nazi power.

DEATH PENALTY FOR "TRAITORS" AND SPIES

CANBERRA, Jan. 2.

Traitors or spies will earn the death penalty if caught in Australia, declared Mr. Hughes, Attorney-General and Navy Minister, in an interview to-day. Mr. Hughes added "If any traitor believes that a term of imprisonment will follow his detection, he is very much mistaken."—Reuter.

NO INFLATION IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Jan. 2.

The suggestion that China was adopting a policy of inflation is vigorously challenged by Doctor Kunk, the Finance Minister, today. Dr. Kung said that though the amount of note issue had increased since the start of the Sino-Japanese war, it had never exceeded the demands of the country. China had floated altogether about 4,800 million Chinese dollars worth of bonds.—Reuter.

NON-SATYAGRAHIS DO NOT CEASE TO BE CONGRESSMEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

Gandhi approved the names only of those who believed strictly in the cult of non-violence. He told them that Mahatma Gandhi so far intends to keep the Satyagraha limited to individuals only.

Satyagraha in Cawnpore is likely to commence from January 6. A. P.

DISCIPLINE FOR SATYAGRAHIS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

"The Congress will always welcome Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to come to the Congress fold provided he regrets his past activities in respect of the breach of Congress discipline," observed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, prior to his departure for Allahabad this evening.

He added that all members of the Forward "Bloc" and other parties who wanted to offer Satyagraha would be required to comply with Congress discipline and the conditions laid down by Mahatma Gandhi.

Regarding the North-West Frontier Province and Calcutta where the respective Governments did not arrest the Satyagrahis, the Congress President revealed that from January 6 arrangements would be made throughout the Frontier Province and in different parts of Calcutta to hold meetings, where the Congress stand would be explained to the public. —United Press.

NO BAN ON WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has lifted the ban on woman intending to offer individual Civil Disobedience, and now women from Gujerat will be permitted to offer Civil Disobedience after Gandhiji's approval.

It is also understood that Gandhiji has sanctioned a fresh list of persons to offer individual Civil Disobedience from January 6, and is expected to be exhausted by March.—United Press.

VISITORS TO SEVAGRAM

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, speaker of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly, arrived this morning from Bombay and saw Mahatma Gandhi in the afternoon.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani saw Gandhiji this afternoon. He is likely to stay till Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President's arrival here.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani is arriving here on the evening of January 4 to see Gandhiji.—United Press.

AHRARS SUSPEND SATYAGRAHA

To Submit Names For Congress President's Approval: Azad Meets Progressive Muslims: Jamiat Chief Advised Not To Court Jail

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in a statement to the "United Press" regarding the reports of his interview with Lahore journalists, says:—

"I AM SORRY TO SAY THAT WHILE REPORTING MY STATEMENT A BIG 'IF' HAS BEEN LEFT OUT. AS A MATTER OF FACT, WHILE REPLYING TO QUESTIONS IN THE AFFIRMATIVE I HAD QUALIFIED IT WITH MANY 'IFS.'

"My correct statement if that if India become independent tomorrow and will be invaded from outside and there is no option for me but to take up the sword, then I will certainly consider it to be my duty to do so."

Maulana Azad has postponed his visit to Wardha, and at present it is not known whether he will visit Lucknow or Allahabad "en route" to Calcutta.

An important development in connection with the Ahrar is that acting on Maulana Azad's advice, the Ahrars have agreed to suspend the Satyagraha started by them under their own auspices.

They will now forward the list of Satyagrahis to the Congress President, who will fix time, date and place for their Satyagraha as done in the case of other Congressmen.

Maulana Azad had talks with progressive Muslims in Delhi today and meets them again tomorrow. These talks are expected to yield important results regarding the Congress movement.

The Congress President has advised Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni of Deoband, President of the Jamiat Ulema-Hind, not to offer Satyagraha, as in his view, the latter is doing useful work at Deoband.

In any case, the programme of the Jamiat-Ulema-Hind will be known after its meeting on January 6.—United Press.

GREAT POLITICAL BLUNDER

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

"Future historians will have to record that there can be no stronger example of political blunder than the one shown by the British statement in rejecting the old Poona offer and the other offers made by the Congress from time to time to give their whole-hearted support to the successful prosecution of war as a self-respecting and equal partner with the British Government," observed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, addressing a public meeting this evening.

The Congress President explained the significance of the individual Satyagraha movement. "The British Government," he said, "was not prepared to part with power, but the time had come when Indians should refuse to be treated in the old manner." —United Press.

Kripalani Discusses Satyagraha Plans With Gandhiji

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 2.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, A.I.C.C., interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Satyagraha movement.

Lists of Satyagrahis, it is understood, will not be sent to the District Magistrates concerned before the restarting of Satyagraha but each Satyagrahi will independently intimate the time and place of Satyagraha in advance.

Satyagraha will only involve the raising of slogans and there will be no anti-war speeches.—A.P.

Rajendra Prasad Consults Bihar Boards

PATNA, Jan. 2.

It is understood, Dr. Rajendra Prasad has asked all the District and Municipal Boards in the Province to send their proposals for carrying out the administration in case all the members of these bodies were permitted to offer Satyagraha.

Dr. Prasad is also believed to have put three alternatives for their guidance in arriving at a decision in that matter, namely, that those who wish to join the Satyagraha might do so leaving the rest to carry on the administration, or some members might be exempted from offering Satyagraha or all Congress members might be asked to resign "en bloc."

After the receipt of the reply which is expected to reach the Provincial Office by January 4, Dr. Prasad is likely to formulate his proposals on the lines of the replies received by him and forward it to Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for final decision.—United Press.

No Satyagraha On Jan. 26

Independence Day Will Be Devoted To Constructive Work

Consequent on the decision of the local Congress authorities, in accordance with the directions of Gandhiji, not to offer Satyagraha on Sundays, Independence Day, it is learnt, will be wholly devoted to constructive and propaganda work and no Satyagraha will be offered on that day.

It is further understood that the question whether the vacancies likely to be caused in the B.P.C.C. are to be filled or not will be considered after consultations with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who will arrive here, according to the present arrangements, on January 6.

DISSIDENT AHRARS

Want To Carry On Their Independent Struggle

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

Fifteen Ahrar leaders who were recently invited by Maulana Daud Ghaznavi and Maulana Habib-ur-Rahman for discussions which resulted in the latter announcing their decision to join the Congress, have unanimously resolved to continue the struggle for freedom from the Ahrar platform according to a statement to the press issued by Chaudhri Afzal Huq, an Ahrar Leader.

Chaudhri Huq says that such a step which affects the foundation of a party cannot be taken by one or two leaders and adds, "let all Ahrar leaders and workers come out of the jails, then and then only can we think of any such proposal if need be."—A. P.

(It will be recalled that an announcement that some of the prominent Ahrar Leaders, including Syed Ataullah Shah Bukhari, Maulana Habib-ur-Rehman Ludhianvi, President of the All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar, Maulana Daud Ghaznavi and Mr. Abdul Qayum had joined the Indian National Congress was made a few days ago by Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, General Secretary of the All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar, following his talks, lasting three days, with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, at Lahore.

In the course of his statement, Maulana Daud Ghaznavi had declared that "the time had now come for working through one united political organisation instead of through various organisations for the political emancipation of India which has been our goal.")

Nazis Control Italian Air Force!

German Contingent To Participate In Mediterranean War

ROME, Jan. 2.

Sections of the German Air Force have arrived in Italy, states the official Italian News Agency.

The Italian News Agency's statement says, "On the occasion of the arrival in Italy of some sections of the German Air Force, the Chief of the Italian Air-staff, General Pricolo, has published an order of the day stating that the German air contingent will participate in the air and naval struggle in the Mediterranean, where the enemy is concentrating his forces.

Another Italian News Agency message confirms that the remnants of the Italian air contingent which had been operating with the Luftwaffe against Britain had been withdrawn.—Reuter.

London Comment On Arrival Of Nazi Air Units In Italy

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The announcement of the presence of a contingent of the German Air Force in Italy means that to a greater or lesser degree Mussolini has surrendered control over his Air Force to Germany in the view of well-informed air circles in London. The news has not come altogether as a surprise. The extent of the surrender of control will be proportionate to the measure of assistance Mussolini has been forced to accept. It is well-known that Mussolini has always been most reluctant to accept such German "support."

NO 'QUID PRO QUO'

If it comes to attempting to explain the matter away the Italians will probably try to suggest that it is merely "quid pro quo" in return for the assistance given by Italy to Germany by sending some Italian planes to Belgium for attacks on Britain. In this connection it is interesting to note that another announcement to-day disclosed that these Italian units have now been withdrawn.

BREAKING IT GENTLY

One apparent incongruity stands out in the announcement. At the beginning it refers to the "arrival in Italy of some sections of the German Air Force." Later, reference is made to the forces being considered as "a big Italian unit."

In other words it looks as if an effort is being made to break the news gently to the Italian public and prepare them for the presence of large German air strength on Italian soil. But whatever it may be "considered" the unit will in fact certainly not be under Italian control.—Reuter.

HEAVY ITALIAN AIR LOSSES

Need For Urgent German Help

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The urgent need of German Air help in Italy is shown by the heavy losses suffered by Italy over Britain and in the Mediterranean.

The Italian planes made only two raids on London independently and both of them resulted in disasters. On the first occasion, 13 of their planes were brought down and on the second, seven were shot down.

In the Mediterranean area no fewer than 416 Italian aircraft were destroyed by the R.A.F. and in addition a considerable number of planes were wrecked on the ground. The R.A.F. lost only 75 machines.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CABINET MEETING TO-MORROW

LONDON, Jan. 2.

An Italian Cabinet meeting will be held on Saturday, according to the Berlin Radio.—Reuter.

DYE IMPORTS CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

The 'United Press' learns that the Government of India in the Commerce Department have invited a conference for January 15 to consider a scheme for the restriction of imports of dyes derived from coal tar from non-sterling countries. Representatives of the interests concerned have been invited and discussions will centre round the application of restriction to different classes of dyes, and whether it should be accompanied by any rationing of supplies.

The purpose of import control of coal tar dyes is the need to conserve dollar exchange.—United Press.

Founder Of Reuters On Metro Screen

Edward G. Robinson as Julius Reuter (seated) in "A Despatch from Reuter" at Metro.

"TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS"

Excellent Film Of Rugby Public School In Its Early Days At Excelsior

"Tom Brown's School Days," the classic story which has thrilled millions of readers for almost a century, comes to the screen as a gripping, vivid and exciting entertainment for all, young and old.

The picture, is being shown from to-day at the Excelsior and it spotlights the remarkable career of the historic Dr. Thomas Arnold Headmaster of England's famous Rugby School from 1824 to 1[illegible] the inventor of the honours system, the man who revolutionized the world's scholastic ideas by his insistence that a school's first duty is to build character and manhood, not sterile scholarship. "Tom Brown's School Days" tells in striking fashion the dramatic story of his beliefs, his struggles and his final triumph through the eyes of Tom Brown, a young Rugby scholar, and his fellows. The adventures and exploits and troubles of the youngsters, their battles with schoolyard bullies and their awakening to the meaning of Dr. Arnold's rigid but benevolent rule over them, all make for an amazingly stirring film.

Don Ameche and Betty Grable in "Down Argentine Way" at Regal.

Despatch From Reuters'

Fine Biographical Of Julius Reuter

Several biographical films were shown in this city during the last few months. 'Emile Zola' and 'Edison the Man' will be easily recalled by those who saw them. There is quite a large number of people who went into eastacies over them and quite justifiably. They were undoubtedly masterpieces of film-work.

'A despatch from Reuters' which is being shown at Metro from to-day is another fine biographical and perhaps finer than the two mentioned above. While seeing Zola or Edison on the screen, the consciousness that you are seeing a film never left you in spite of their excellence and naturalness. The degree of both these qualities is even higher in Reuters'. The test of this perhaps lies in the fact that while you see the picture on the screen for about an hour and a quarter, you feel you have seen it for about 20 or 25 minutes. There is not one dull moment anywhere. Edward G. Robinson whom all screen lovers have come to know in 'Nazi Spy' acts as Mr. Julius Reuter. The two assignments are so different in character and yet as a splendid character-actor, he does full justice to both.

The narrative covers a period of some thirty years of the middle of the last century during which Reuter, starting with a small pigeon post to bridge communication gaps builds up an agency for collecting and disseminating news all over the world A dramatic highlight of the story is the speedy despatch of Louis Napoleon's announcement of armistice after the Crimean war. Another highlight of the story is the news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln which was reported by Reuters nine hours before the American Ambassador in London knew anything about it.

Round such incidents is built up the story of Julius Reuter, the founder of the first worldwide news service. The balance between the biographical, human side of the story and the essential message of the film viz. the building up of democracy's greatest weapon, a free, fearless and truthful press has been well maintained and for that William Dieterle director of the picture deserves all tribute. In 'Edison' also that was very well done and for comparison might be suggested the roles of the spouses who later became wives of Edison and Reuter. Edna Best lends charm and beauty to the role of Mrs. Reuter.

A feature of this film again is that there is more brisk action and moderately smart dialogue. The story gets across your eyes and ears and mind with such swiftness and realistic atmosphere that you lose the consciousness that you are seeing a film.

It is a Warner Brothers production and a film that no connoisseur of films can afford to miss. Warner Brothers have dedicated this picture to the gentlemen of the Fourth Estate who live by the watchword 'Truth and Speed.' It is bound to strike a particularly sympathetic chord in their minds, when they see how Reuter lived his life for truth and speed in news. He had no views to sell and news he wanted to sell impartially to all. His struggles in succeeding with editors are reminiscent of Mr. Sadanand's efforts in India, when he was trying to build up the Free Press News Service.

TOPICAL FILM AT NEW EMPIRE

"Foreign Correspondent" Provides War Thrills With All Realism

Breath-taking excitement, romance and drama, mystery and intrigue are unfolded in the thrill-packed story of Walter Wanger's "Foreign Correspondent", which was directed by Alfred Hitchcock will be shown at New Empire from to-day. Mr. Wanger decided to make "Foreign Correspondent" in recognition of the intrepid group of American newspapermen who are serving as the nation's eyes and ears during the European debacle, risking their lives daily in order to keep their own people informed of the rapidly shifting panorama of war.

"Foreign Correspondent" has in its principal roles Joel McCrea, Larraine Day, Herbert Marshall, George Sanders, Robert Benchley, Albert Basserman, Edmund Gwenn, Harry Davenport and Eduardo Cianelli.

But, the reactions of the passengers aboard the trans-Atlantic sea-plane disabled in the air and spinning into the Sea would be the greatest spectacle in the film.

Most elaborate and extensive settings constructed for any production in Hollywood in several years are those provided as backgrounds for "Foreign Correspondent." The construction, in the opinion of Producer Wanger, was essential; to bring this action-filled, swiftly moving story to the public with absolute fidelity of background and in keeping with its momentous international story.

The largest setting is a recreation of a square block of the heart of Amsterdam with its stores, buildings, streets, lighting system tram lines and all the other details which go to make up such an area of a large city.

SUNDAY SHOW AT METRO.

On Sunday, January 5th at 10 A.M. Jeanette MacDonald in the colossal musical extravaganza "Broadway Serenade" a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

Larraine Day in 'Foreign Correspondent' at New Empire.

"DOWN ARGENTINE WAY" AT REGAL

This latest hit from 20th Century-Fox "Down Argentine Way" has everything a musical should have. Songs—there are eight of them, all with a South American flavour. And as for stars, who could ask for more than Don Ameche, in a new and lively role Betty Grable, fresh from her triumphant Broadway, appearance and the sensational Brazilian star, Carmen Miranda, in her first appearance on the American screen? Produced in Technicolour with actual back-ground shots from that South American dreamland. Buenos Aires, the picture blends Rhumbas, Congas, romance, glamour and laughter into a grand entertainment.

Revival Of Film Which Sheds Light On Nazi Ways

Looking at history in the present rather than the past tense, "The Mortal Storm" is a thrilling document of current world affairs. It is being revived in the city for the third time during last few weeks.

The story deals with the experiences of a family "somewhere in Europe", who become a house divided as a result of political dissension. It is dramatic, simply told, effective. It is the picturization rather than the fictionizing of daily headlines, presented with no more fanaticism than the report of a foreign correspondent.

"Fifth Avenue Girl" At Broadway

If, after seeing 'Bachelor Mother", anyone doubted Ginger Rogers' spot as the screen's foremost comedienne, that person had better see the Titian-haired favourite's RKO Radio picture "Fifth Avenue Girl", and be convinced. This will be shown in its second run at Broadway, Dadar from Saturday. It is even funnier than Miss Rogers' former film, although it is of a much different type.

A scene from "Tom Brown's School Days" at Excelsior.

British Victory Means Industrial Progress

HYDERABAD, Jan. 1.

"The help we extend to the British Government for victory over Nazism would consolidate human forces and ultimately add to our own strength," said Sir Akbar Hydari, opening the Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition this evening.

Sir Akbar said that the industrial progress that would be a result of their war efforts would help not only in solving the problem of present day employment, but also largely assist in constructive work when peace was restored.

Sir Akbar Hydari referred to last year's exhibition and said that the all-round progress noticed this year was due entirely to the enthusiasm of the Nizam.—A. P.

ITALIAN PRISONERS ARRIVE

Four Generals And Three Hundred Officers In Batch Of Thousand

BOMBAY, Thursday.

One thousand Italian prisoners of war from the Western Desert arrived in Bombay under military escort "en route" to the war camps.

The prisoners form part of 30,000 captured in December. They were marched to the Victoria Terminus last night.

Among the prisoners were four Italian Generals, wearing military medals and decorations, and one of them having a Military Cross of the British Empire won in the last war. The officers and men were sent to Ramgarh and Generals were bound for some other destination.

The officers numbered about 300. The other ranks numbered 627. Two special trains conveyed the prisoners from the Victoria Terminus.

The prisoners, it is said, took 12 days to reach Bombay and their journey, though pleasant, was uneventful. They were all captured near Sidi Barrani and Buq Buq.

DUTY OF INDIAN THEOSOPHISTS

BENARES, Jan. 1.

Dr. George Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, presiding at the closing function of the International Convention of the Theosophical Society stressed that the work of the Indian Theosophists should be to do everything possible to bring about unity between Hindus and Muslims and among political parties and also between Britain and India.—A. P.

"Introduce Military Education In Schools And Colleges"

UDAIPUR, Dec. 30.

The All-India Educational Conference session concluded to-day. In the general session discussion took place on the resolution regarding the introduction of military education in schools and colleges.

The resolution was passed by a large majority. Other resolutions relating to social and economic welfare of teachers were also adopted.—A. P.

Dharam Yashdeo For Ceylon

WARDHAGANJ, January 1.

Mr. Dharam Yashdeo, Secretary, Indians Overseas Department of the A.I.C.C., is leaving to-day for Madras 'en route' to Ceylon.

In an interview Mr. Yashdeo said that he was visiting Ceylon to study and survey the situation of Indians there and to find out ways and means to establish contact between the two countries in a more friendly manner.

He further said that he is paying this visit to that Island on the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Yashdeo reaches Ceylon on January 5 and stays there for about two weeks.—United Press.

STRAINED nerves are hungry nerves. To make good the daily wear and tear on your nervous system, special nerve-restoring nourishment is necessary—but this is often insufficiently provided by ordinary foods.

What you need is 'Ovaltine.' Prepared from fresh, creamy cow's milk and ripe barley malt, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins, 'Ovaltine' is exceptionally rich in nerve-restoring nourishment. Make 'Ovaltine' your regular meal time beverage. Drink a cup of 'Ovaltine' at night just before going to bed.

Guard against Nerve Strain

Follow the example of countless thousands of people all over the world who find in 'Ovaltine' not only a delicious beverage, but an unfailing source of health for nerves, brain and body. But remember, there is only one 'Ovaltine' and reject imitations.

OE/34/40

'OVALTINE'

Builds up Nerve, Brain and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Distributors: Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Bombay, also at Calcutta, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon.

'OVALTINE' BISCUITS The same high standards that have made 'Ovaltine' supreme, have been applied to the production of 'OVALTINE' Biscuits. Delicious, digestive and nourishing, they are the daintiest for all occasions, and the fact that they contain 'Ovaltine' gives them special value. Order some to-day. You will enjoy these really delightful biscuits. Sold in 4-oz. & 8-oz. pkts., & 1-lb. tins.

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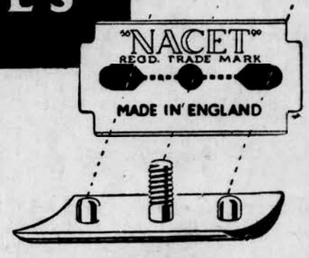
FOR 3 PEG RAZORS

"NACET" REGD. TRADE MARK

MADE IN ENGLAND



Bring your 3-peg razor up-to-date with Nacet Blades. Every blade will give you many quick, clean, smooth shaves — at the lowest possible price for such efficiency.

MUTT AND JEFF—A Large Hunk of Family Pride Gone to Waste

By BUD FISHER

YOU CAN TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS BACK FURTHER THAN ME? HUH! I'LL BET YOU DON'T EVEN KNOW WHO YOUR ANCESTORS WERE!
I DO, TOO! BUT WHY SHOULD I TELL YOU?
9-17
MY FAMILY CAN TRACE ITS ANCESTRY BACK TO WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR! MY ANCESTORS WERE HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE!
MY ANCESTORS WERE THE CREAM OF SOCIETY!
YOUR ANCESTORS! LISTEN, MY ANCESTORS CAME OVER ON THE MAY FLOWER!
SO WHAT? MY ANCESTORS WERE ON A BOAT, TOO!
I SUPPOSE YOU'RE GONNA TELL ME YOUR ANCESTORS WERE IN THE ARK WITH NOAH!
OH, NOAH -- MY PEOPLE HAD A BOAT OF THEIR OWN!
?

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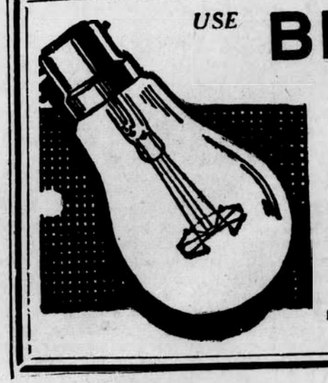

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NOAHKALI, Jan. 1.

Information has just reached here from Sundwip Island of a boat disaster between Chittagong and Sundwip, resulting in the loss of eighteen lives.

The report states that a country boat, conveying 22 passengers and some goods, was crossing the channel for coming to Cpotachara, in Sundwip, from Kumira, in Chittagong, and that, while in midstream, it was caught in a strong gale with the result that it capsized with all on board. It was drizzling at the time and the passengers were the victims of a biting cold. Only four of them are reported to have been rescued by some fishermen of Chittagong, while no trace of the remaining eighteen has yet been found. Most of the victims were merchants of Musapur (Sundwip).

Two of the four rescued persons have since reached their village home in Sundwip.—A. P.

Madras University Beats Ceylon University

COLOMBO, Jan. 2.

In a one-day match, Madras University Union beat Ceylon University by 29 runs.

Scores: Ceylon University 82 (P. P. Ernst 25, C. G. Viswanathan 4 for 20).

MADRAS UNIVERSITY UNION: 111 (M. O. Srinivasan 33; V. H. Goonesekera 5 for 43; A. Rajakarauna 4 for 3).—A. P.

Eccentric Club Beats Zahira College

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

(SPORTING SPECIAL.)

The Eccentric Cricket Club beat today the Zahira College cricketers of Colombo by one wicket in a one day cricket match.

Zahira College: 208, (H. C. Mantara 68, N. A. Cader 47, Swaminathan 5/41).

The Eccentric Club: 216 runs for eight wickets (S. Ramaswami 58, Swaminathan 41, Hadad 6/58). Ramaswami Scored his 58 in 20 minutes. He hit four sixes and six fours.

The Zahira College cricketers leave Madras to-night for Colombo.—A. P.

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Indian Team's Glorious Victory

Ceylon Visitors Beaten By Innings & 110 Runs

Poor Show In Second Knock: Effective Bowling By Hazare And C. S. Nayudu

BOMBAY, Thursday.

CEYLON XI (1st Innings)	.....	234
INDIAN XI (1st Innings) for 7 wkts. decl.	.....	478
CEYLON XI (2nd Innings)	.....	134

They were not a few people who anticipated an innings defeat for Ceylon but no one thought that remaining six batsmen of the visiting side would only be there for an hour and add a paltry 22 runs to Ceylon's previous total of 112. This means that the Indian XI earned a glorious victory beating the visitors by an innings and 110 runs.

Ceylon, it will be recalled, had scored 234 in their initial venture and the Indian Team came in and delighted a New-Year-day crowd by gathering at a very fast rate 478. The features here were Merchant's wonderful 137, Rangnekar's great 117 and Adhikari's splendid 90, last but not least Deodhar's sterling 69. Deodhar did not even let his whole side bat, for he declared India's innings closed with three wickets in hand. Ceylon put in again fared worse than when they were asked to bat first.

At the close of the second day they had managed to get 112 for four, and many thought that they would fight on Thursday, to at least stave off an innings' defeat.

The not-out put on three, the sixth wicket fell at the same figure 115. The seventh association saw Ceylon as far as 134. The score remained stationary now and the entire side was dismissed without any addition.

Wanting 132 to equal India's great total 478 (for seven wickets declared), Ceylon resumed their second innings with the overnight not-outs A. H. Gooneratne and F. W. E. Porritt. Hazare and Chhipa being put in charge of the attack. The former sent down a maiden and Chhipa conceded a brace in his first over. Gooneratne was travelling to forty and Porritt had got beyond the double figure mark. The last named just got to ten, when Hazare completely beat him with a nice ball that did not quite as far out as the batsman presumed. (115-5-10).

S. S. Jayawickrama, Ceylon's skipper, came out to A. H. Gooneratne, but he failed to give his side even a single, and Hazare claimed his second wicket of the day, he clean bowled the visiting captain (115-6-0).

The man to fill the vacancy at the crease was M. Kelaart. He opened his account with four. He snicked Hazare through the slips, a pluky sort of shot. This took Ceylon beyond 120.

Hazare would have had a third wicket at 126, had C. S. Nayudu accepted a hot chance at fine slip that Kelaart had edged his way. Kelaart was now standing at seven. Kelaart sent up 130 when he drove Hazare past cover for four. A bright spot during a rather dull spell. This stroke also gave Kelaart double figures. C. S. Nayudu relieved Chhipa at 133 Gooneratne took a single off his fist delivery. Kelaart, was out off the next ball. He attempted to hit "C. S." resulting being stumped by Engineer behind. Kelaart was standing at unlucky 13 when he left. (134-7-13). M. O. Gooneratne joined A. H. Gooneratne. The latter was playing very carefully. Sohoni, however, proved his undoing. This man had been given the ball at 134 and with his fourth ball clean bowled him. "A. H's" effort was a painstaking affair, he went cautiously all the way. (134-8-37).

B. Navaratne was after this sent out to M. O. Gooneratne. The latter left next. A ball from Nayudu went off his bat to Engineer. The wicket-keeper failed to take the catch, but Deodhar took the missed chance, the ball had come to him off the keeper's gloves (134-9-0).

One hundred and thirty-four was evidently an unlucky figure for Ceylon. For at this figure the last association also was dissolved. Deodhar held B. Navaratne in the slips off Sohoni. D. S. Jayasundera was not out.

Ceylon had lost six wickets on Thursday for 22 runs in exactly an hour.

Hazare brought his bag to four for which he gave only 34 runs, Sohoni dismissed two of the six men sent back on Thursday morning for which he allowed 22 runs. Then C. S. Nayudu also sent back a pair, which gave him in all three wickets. His figures were three for 32.

INDIAN XI (1st Innings)

V. M. Merchant run out ..	137
S. W. Sohoni, b Porrit	13
H. K. Adhikari l.b.w. Jayasundera	90
D. B. Deodhar, c and b Porrit	69
V. S. Hazare, c Jayasundera	13
K. M. Rangnekar, c Mendis, b Porrit	117
C. S. Nayudu, c A. H. Gooneratne, b Kelaart	18
K. C. Ibrahim, not out	0
Extras	16
Total (for 7 wkts.) decl.	478

Fall of wickets:—1 for 62; 2 for 245; 3 for 253; 4 for 288; 5 for 448; 6 for 475; 7 for 478.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. S. Jayasundera	15	1	50	2
M. Kelaart	30	16	90	1
S. S. Jayawickrema	5	0	39	0
M. O. Gooneratne	17	1	74	0
F. W. E. Porrit	21.2	0	107	3
A. H. Gooneratne	5	0	31	0
R. A. Solomons	9	1	38	0
G. Gooneratne	9	0	33	0

CEYLON XI (2nd Innings)

W. L. Mendis, c Adhikari, b Hazare	1
J. Pulle, b Hazare	9
G. Gooneratne, b Nayudu	29
R. A. Solomons, b Chhipa ..	22
A. H. Gooneratne, b Sohoni	37
F. W. E. Porritt, b Hazare ..	10
S. S. Jayakickrema, b Hazare	0
M. Kelaart st. Engineer, b C. S. Nayudu	13
M. O. Gooneratne, c Deodhar, b C. S. Nayudu	0
B. Navaratne, c Deodhar, b Sohoni	0
D. S. Jayasundera (not out)	0
Extras (Byes 5, leg-byes 8)	13
Total	134

Fall of wickets:—1 for 2; 2 for 31; 3 for 56; 4 for 80; 5 for 115 6 for 115; 7 for 134; 8 for 134; 9 for 134; 10 for 134.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hazare	16	5	34	4
Saeed Ahmed	4	1	15	0
Sohoni	7.1	1	22	2
C. S. Nayudu	11	1	32	3
Chhipa	14	7	18	1

SMASHING DEFEAT FOR CEYLON

Indian Bowlers Play Havoc

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

As I predicted on Wednesday the home team amassed a huge total of 476 runs for the loss of 7 wickets only. If the Indian skipper wanted it, he could have inflated the size of the score still more, making it a colossal figure. But he wisely decided to declare and give the Ceylonese ample time to get out.

SOME SCORING INDEED!

Our batsmen, notably Vijay Merchant, Rangnekar, Adhikari and Deodhar, gave the visitors a pretty hot time of it. The first two happily crossed the century mark—with 137 and 117 respectively to their credit. The third missed this distinction by 10 runs, while Deodhar hoisted 69 in his characteristic style. I doubt if the visitors ever had a worse leather-hunting in their lives! The rate of scoring was tremendous too, though there was no wild hitting at any time. I wonder what the condition of the tourists would have been if Mushtaq Ali, Banerjee and Vinoo Mankad had not cried off.

WHAT A COLLAPSE

Evidently the outlook had depressed the visitors a good deal. The lead of 244 runs, and an innings to spare, was too much for them. By the end of second day they had lost 4 wickets of their valuable wickets for only 112 runs. It seemed to be a question of time when they would acknowledge defeat. But few had expected the collapse which overtook them on Thursday morning.

BOWLING FEATS

Within an hour and a range of 22 runs six wickets were demolished in a dramatic fashion. At 115 Hazare claimed 2 wickets for 1 run! Not to be outdone, C. S. Nayudu and Sohoni repeated the feat a few minutes later. Deodhar helped them by bringing off two smart catches in the slips. As many as 4 wickets fell at the same total—134. This meant a victory for the Indian team by an innings and 110 runs—an achievement of which Deodhar and his men have every reason to be proud. I heartily congratulate them on their meritorious success. At the same time I offer my sincere sympathies to the visitors on their misfortune.

"LAISSEZ FAIRE" LEADS TO CHAOS

(Continued from Page 6)

ly negative policy would not allow our government to do anything in this regard. I may also draw attention in this connection to the claim made by the Iron and Steel industry in India in respect of "freight disadvantages." This claim was allowed by the Tariff Board but it raises an important question of principle which needs careful consideration. The claim of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., in effect means that even a single monopolist concern, wherever situated, ought to commandeer the whole of the Indian market. At the same time, under our present policy, such a monopolist concern would be under no obligation not to indulge in rate-cutting to prevent the emergence of a competitor even in a distant part of the market. I have, of course, no intention of implying a judgment on the merits of the claim and mention it here merely to indicate the type of problems that have necessarily to be considered.

★

I would also draw attention to problems of location of a somewhat different character. One of the main reasons adduced for a conscious direction of economic development has ever been the danger of a lopsided growth in any region. The need for diversity in forms of economic life has been emphasized during the last decade in particular. Even in a comparatively small country like England the obdurate problem of the "distressed areas" showed the vital need for a balanced regional economy and the report of the recent Commission on the location of industries has accepted the principle of "regionalism" in these matters. Considerations of this character have even greater force in a vast and a comparatively much less homogeneous country like India. In addition to other things we have suffered during the last 100 years from too great centralization and an almost entire neglect of local needs and circumstances. I am aware that there is a feeling in some quarters that emphasizing the claims of the region or the locality is tantamount to encouraging particularism and is, therefore, anti-national. I am afraid, however, that a lot of this talk is interested and arises from the desire of powerful groups to be allowed to exploit without obstruction or regulation the entire resources of this continent. While vested interests in India are too ready to seek support of arguments that would obtain for them a field free from external competition they often show themselves extremely impatient of the logical extension of these arguments viz. internal regulation. An undue concentration of industries in one region is bound to accentuate the difficulties in other regions and a pure "laissez faire" attitude toward internal financial and industrial exploitation is likely to give rise to forces making for economic and social disintegration over large areas. While it is true that the claims of the regions can be carried to absurd limits we are yet far from any extremes in this country. For, what we have still to fight for is the recognition of the fundamental claim that the concrete facts of the situation shall be allowed to shape an appropriate positive economic policy for the country; and what I would emphasize is that in the shaping of this policy the legitimate claims of the major geographical and social regions in the country should be given due weight.

★

I have done. Indian economists must consider themselves very fortunate in the pioneers of their studies. Men like Ranade, Dutt or Wacha who laid the foundations of Indian economic studies laid them very truly; for though rigorous in their analysis they moved close to reality. While fortunate in our leaders other circumstances have no doubt been inimical to a proper and rapid growth of economic research and teaching in India. Those in authority over us have for the most part and for obvious reasons been reluctant to accept our point of view. Their origin and their training necessarily breed in them other preconceptions and prejudices. They still cling largely to "laissez faire" and to pseudo-universalism and they reluctantly and only partially admit the overwhelming importance in the shaping of policy of the knowledge of local circumstance and social background. These are, however, the inevitable results of our present situation and must by academicians be accepted philosophically. We should be wrong, however, if we allowed these circumstances to discourage us. We must preserve in our work and our studies and diligently prepare ourselves for the time when our labours may become more effective and our counsels more heeded.

The Indian economist has often been reprimanded from on high for paying attention to the political aspects of the problems with which he was confronted. The charge, if true, would merely show that some of us have a proper sense of the realities and would, in my opinion, be a matter for congratulation rather than complaint. Holding the views that I do regarding the role of the economist and the scope of economics I need not say that I feel specially pleased that we are today meeting in a joint session with the Indian Political Science Conference and I trust that this session is merely the first of a long and fruitful series.

(Concluded)

Track Notes From Mahaluxmi

Illuminate, Diamond Ring, King Kong, And Delphi Shape Well

The following gallops were observed at Mahaluxmi by "Chronicle" Racing Correspondent for Saturday's races:—

ILLUMINATE (Marrable) and EASTERN PRIDE (Britt) galloped a mile on the race track in 1min. 46 2|5 secs. Both are well.

ROYAL ROMANCE (Jadhav) galloped a mile on the tan in 1 m. 45 secs.

DELPHI (Sibbritt) and EPILOBEUM (Whiteside) galloped a mile on the tan in 1 m. 48 secs.

LEANDER (Bond) galloped a mile. Fit and Well.

MASQUE (Rosen) and PLAY ON (Roberts) galloped 6 furlongs on the tan in 1 m. 19 secs.

LINGFIELD (Marrable) and G. BEAM (R. Boy) galloped 6 furlongs on the race track in 1 m. 18 secs.

EYREFIELD (Britt) galloped an easy 6 furlongs. Fit.

DIAMOND RING (Sibbritt) galloped 6 furlongs on the race track in 1 m. 17 secs.

POMPEIAN (Brace) galloped 6 furlongs. Fit.

GLOAMING (Sibbritt) DURANGO (Davison) and RATEPAYER (Britt) galloped an easy mile on the tan in 1 m. 53 secs.

ALBERTINE (Sibbritt) galloped 7 furlongs on the tan in 1 m. 34 secs.

DECCAN QUEEN (Marrable) galloped 7 furlongs. Well.

FIFTY FIFTY (R. Boy) and MISS CHIEF (Maxwell) galloped 6 furlongs on the tan in 1 m. 22 secs.

SWASTIKA (R. Boy) galloped 6 furlongs on the grass in 1 m. 17 2|5 secs.

POMP (Britt) galloped 6 furlongs on the race track in 1 m. 21 secs.

PRINCESS MUMTAZ (R. Boy) and KING KONG galloped 6 furlongs on the tan in 1 m. 22 secs. The latter was better.

HIKMAT PASHA (Jadhav) and FARUQ PASHA (Meherji) galloped 9 furlongs on the tan in 2 m. 15 secs. The former was better.

BANASH AMER (Davison) galloped a mile on the race track in 2 m.

LEGION (Whiteside) galloped a mile on the grass in 1 m. 55 secs.

KING FARUQ (Marrable) galloped 9 furlongs on the grass in 2 m. 10 secs.

ATILLA (Sibbritt), NAJRAN (R. Boy) and BATA AL IRAQ (R. Boy) galloped 7 furlongs on the grass in 1 m. 40 secs. Atilla was the best.

ASAD BABIL (R. Boy) and TAGORE (Whiteside) galloped 7 furlongs on the tan in 1 m. 45 secs.

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British Vessel Sunk By Japanese Merchantship?

Survivors Make Sensational Disclosures

MELBOURNE, January 2.

The ship which sunk the British vessel, "Komata," in the Pacific is purported to be a Japanese merchantship. This statement was made by the survivors rescued from Emirau Island. "With the Japanese flag painted on the sides," they said, "and disguised as an innocent looking merchantship, the raider got a sitting shot at us when one and a half miles off.

We ran off sending S.O.S., but the raider hit us eight times, killing the Chief Officer and wounding the Second Mate, who died on board the raider the following day.

We were all taken aboard the raider, which sank the "Vinni" "Triatic" and "Triaster" on the same day. Our prisonship was manned by Germans".

Carried Complete Plant

According to another statement the German ship carried a complete plant for recording prisoners' comments for propaganda purposes.

When news was received that the German raider's victims had been landed at Emirau Island, the Royal Australian Air Force sent flying boats to their assistance with a doctor.

It may be recalled that the German raider which shelled the Island of Nauru approached under the cover of the Japanese flag but ran up the Swastika when it opened fire.

According to further reports from Melbourne the survivors rescued from Emirau reveal that when the raider landed them at the Island, they were warned not to attempt to leave the Island for 24 hours after the Germans' departure.

This warning was observed. The captains and crew of the vessels sunk by the raiders were informed that if they were captured again, they would be shot.

Regarding conditions aboard the raiders the survivors stated that in one ship 132 prisoners were kept below the hatch for three days without ventilation or fresh water for drinking or washing. The breakfast consisted of a pot of rice among 132 prisoners. The ship was very crowded and food was scarce.

Used Japanese Names

The survivors have confirmed that the raiders were using Japanese names. When the attacked vessels attempted to use their wireless the raiders endeavoured to jam the transmissions and opened fire immediately.

The "Komata" did not sink after explosion of two time bombs and the raider was forced to shell her repeatedly before she heeled over until her masts were touching water. The "Rangitane" with 100 passengers aboard was attacked in November. She was bathed in a glare of searchlight and shells bursting aboard her caused many casualties, but there was no panic among the passengers. Fires were started. The vessel began to take water rapidly and boats were lowered. The survivors boarded the raider. Apparently the Germans first intended to land the survivors but bad weather made landing impossible.

Situation Not Alarming

Questioned on the German raider in the Pacific the Commander-in-Chief in China station, Vice Admiral Layton, stated that the situation was not so alarming as might appear on first sight.

Five hundred people landed on the Island were survivors of a number of ships sunk over many months. It must not be thought that a sudden wave of sinkings had occurred within the last few weeks. Both the British and the Australian navy operating in the Pacific were well aware of the activities of the raiders and appropriate measures were being taken. In view of the large expanse of the ocean it might take time to bring the raiders to book, but there was no doubt eventually all would be accounted for.

500 Persons Rescued

A Wellington message says: Seventy women and seven children are amongst the 500 persons British, French and Norwegians whose rescue from Emirau Island in Bismarch, where they had been landed from an enemy raider on December 21, was announced by Mr. Fraser, the New Zealand Prime Minister to-day.

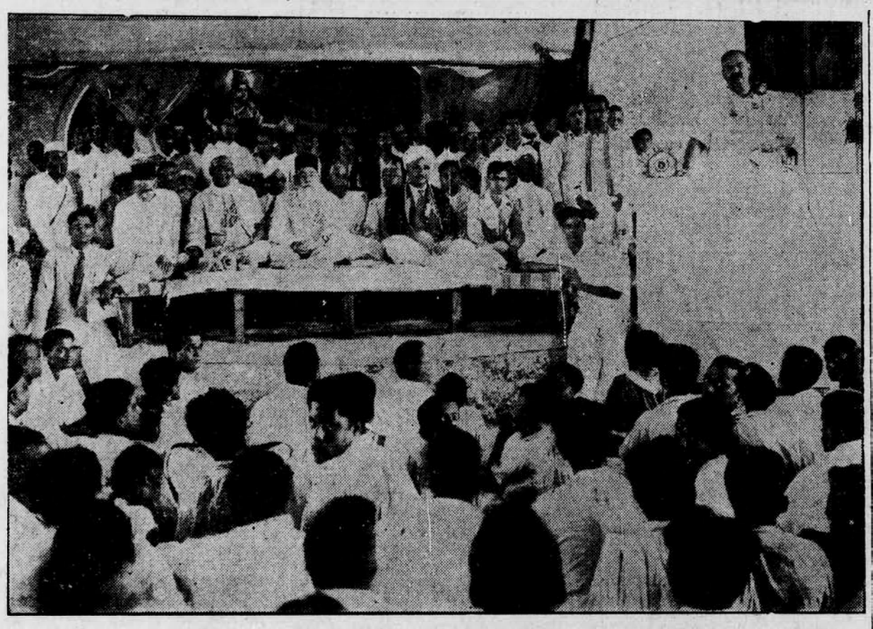
They comprise passengers and crew of seven ships, namely "Komata", "Rangitane", Holmwood", "Triona", "Vinni" "Triaster" and "Triadic". It is believed that the survivors of three other ships, "Turakina", "Notou" and "Ringwood" are still aboard the raider, and possibly certain service personnel from other vessels are aboard also.

Mr. Fraser stated that it was reported though confirmation is still awaiting that there were only 23 survivors from the "Turakina" which is a British vessel of 8,700 tons. The "Turakina" is said to have fought the attacker for two and a half hours before going down. Five passengers of the "Rangitane", a British vessel of 16,000 tons "Arz" reported to have lost their lives, all of whom were returning to the United Kingdom after escorting British children to Australia.—Reuter.

Joseph Mordecai, Famous Painter Dead

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The artist Joseph Mordecai who painted the last portrait of King Edward VII and portraits of the late King George Duke of Windsor, Lord Kitchener and many other famous people has died at the age of 89.—Reuter.



Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University seen addressing the fifth session of the All-India Youths Conference held on Sunday evening at the Hindu Mahasabha pandal at Madura. The Conference was opened by Dr. Moonje (seen sitting in the centre).

"TRIBUNE" TRUST

Lahore High Court Full Bench Decision On Ruchiram's Application

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

A full bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Daleepsingh, Mr. Justice Munroe and Mr. Justice Sales pronounced judgment this afternoon on the application of Prof. Ruchiram Sawhney, a former trustee of the "Tribune" asking for permission to withdraw his suit against the other trustees for their removal from the trusteeship.

Their Lordships held that the plaintiff (Prof Ruchiram) should be allowed to withdraw from the suit on condition of paying his own costs and paying the costs of the Hon. Mr. Manhorlal and Raja Narindernath, trustees, throughout the suit. The assessment of these costs was left to the Taxing Officer of the Court.

Their Lordships observed: "As the plaintiff is at liberty to accept or reject these terms, the matter will subsequently have to be placed before a Division Bench for final disposal"

THE ISSUE

It will be recalled that in March, 1936 Prof Ruchiram, who was then one of the five trustees instituted a suit against his co-trustees for removal of the latter from the trust and appointment of new ones.

After protracted proceedings Mr. Justice Skemp dismissed the suit and accepted the counter claim of the defendants for the removal of Prof. Ruchiram himself from trusteeship. Later Prof. Ruchiram made an application praying that in view of the Privy Council decision holding the "Tribune" trust to be one established for charitable purposes and thus exempt from payment of income-tax he (Porf. Ruchiram) be permitted to withdraw his suit, which had been instituted without any sanction under Sec. 92 of the Civil Procedure Code with liberty to bring a fresh suit after obtaining proper sanction.—A. P.

LAHORE EDITOR JAILED

For Alleged Defamatory Article Against Afghan Premier

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

For writing alleged defamatory articles against His Royal Highness Sardar Mohd. Hasham Khan, the Afghan Premier, Syed Nurulhasan, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Daily Mansoor" (now defunct) was convicted today by the Additional District Magistrate and sentenced to one and a half year's simple imprisonment under section 500 I. P. C. (defamation) read with Section 2 of the Foreign Relations Act.

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate observed 'a deterrent sentence is essential for the accused as these articles were mischievous in their effect in as much as they are calculated to affect the cordial relations between His Majesty's Government in India and of the Government of His Majesty King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan."—A. P.

TEACHERS TO GO ON STRIKE

Decision Of Cawnpore School Board Teachers Association

CAWNPORE, Jan. 2.

A threat to go on strike from January 21 in case the salaries for the month of October, November, December were not paid to the teachers of Cawnpore District Board Schools by January 20 is contained in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Cawnpore District Board's Teachers' Association held yesterday in the Tilak Hall.—A. P.

Thai Plane Machineguns Towns In French Indo-China

HANOI, Jan. 2.

A Thailand plane machine-gunned Napakasoum of Christmas day and the following day and another Thailand plane flew over and machine-gunned Pakse. This was announced to-day from the headquarters of Admiral Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China.—Reuter.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE STANDING COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

It is learnt that the Standing Committee of the Central Legislature attached to the Supply Department will meet at Calcutta on January 31.—A. P.

"Wounded France Not Giving Up"

PETAIN'S FIRM ACTION BAFFLES HITLER; VICHY TO BREAK OFF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY?

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Vichy Government and Germany broke off negotiations, it is reported in Lisbon. No confirmation of this report has, however, been received in London.

In authoritative quarters here it is pointed out that all reports of this character should be treated with reserve.

There is no confirmation in London of reports that an important number of French warships have left French metropolitan ports for French ports in North Africa, says "Reuter's" Diplomatic Correspondent.

"NOT GIVING UP."

A Vichy report says:—

France's will to defend her far Eastern Empire is affirmed by "Le Temps", which declares the firm attitude of France has had its effect in the controversy between Thailand and French Indo-China and adds: "It should suffice that France clearly affirms her will to defend the integrity of her Empire there in order that those who might have thought it possible to exploit to the limit of their ambitions our defeat in Europe may recognise that there are in politics realities which it is unwise to disregard".

Being sure of her right in the Indo-China affair, France, concludes "Le Temps", cannot lend herself to any interference under any pretext whatever to obtain concessions affecting the integrity of the territories, our sovereignty over which cannot be questioned.

"Wounded France is not giving up" declared General Huntziger, Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the French land forces, in a New Year message to the people of Syria, where he was formerly French Commander-in-Chief.

General Huntziger urged his hearers to keep their confidence in France and share whole-heartedly in France's task of recovery and renovation.

"France occupies too large a place in the Christian civilisation of the west for that civilisation to be able to exist without her" said Marshal Petain replying to New Year wishes of diplomatic corps yesterday.

PETAIN'S FIRM ACTION BAFFLES HITLER.

Marshal Petain's firm action in sending units of the French fleet to North Africa has baffled Hitler, according to the Independent French News Agency.

When Hitler demanded an explanation of the move he had to be satisfied with the answer that the ships were needed to protect the French empire against General de Gaulle.

The agency adds the ships departure emphasises Marshal Petains determination to make Germany strictly respect the spirit of the armistice.—Reuter.

AMERICA TO BACK FRANCE?

Petain Refuses To Reinstate Laval

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

It is believed here that Marshal Petain has taken a firm attitude towards Germany because he feels that America will back him as far as she can. He has been greatly heartened by the departure from America of Admiral William D. Leahy, the newly appointed U. S. Ambassador to Vichy, with a message from President Roosevelt. The message is stated to contain a definite assurance of the utmost importance.

Marshal Petain is reported to have sent he following message to Herr Hitler:—

"I refuse military co-operation with you. I refuse to reinstate Laval as Foreign Minister. The armistice with Germany contained categorical assurances that the French were entirely free to conduct their own Government."

SYRIA TO JOIN FREE FRENCH AFRICA?

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The new French High Commissioner in Syria, General Dentz, was more warmly greeted on his arrival in Syria than expected, according to the Free French Agency. General Dentz is a close friend and associate of General Weygand. Political circles see in it confirmation of the reports that Syria and Free French Africa will unite.—Reuter.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

As a result of the suggestion that readers of the Half-Column are invited to contribute to it, I found on my desk waiting for me, first thing yesterday two letters with enclosures. Here is a particularly good one. It reads: "In response to the appeal for an extended war effort, there has now been formed a Marwari Brigade. Its motto is: 'No Advance Without Security'." The sender prefers that his name is not published.

Here is another: "The Mahasabha says Hindustan belongs to the Hindus. The Muslim League should now sing 'Hindustan Tumara'."

Among the New Year Knights is A. M. Gray, the popular manager of the Bank of India. Inquiries as to what 'A' stood for, reveal that his first name is Alexander. So he was already Alexander the Gray. I cannot help feeling that he will be flooded with letters of congratulation which I am sure are richly deserved.

Curious thing about the appeal of British women is that the signatories include Margaret (Brooke) Bond (field) Margery Fry, Elizabeth Cadbury. What is Mrs Lipton doing?

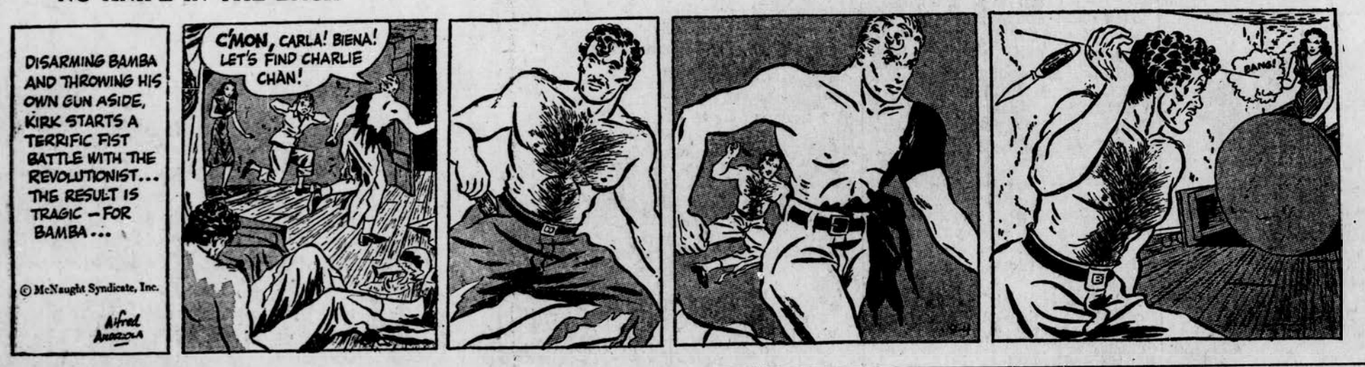
An evening paper constantly sneers at Bombay's contribution to the War Funds and compares at unfavourably to England's 14 million pounds a day expenditure. Such a comparison is unfair. Bombay's contribution is voluntary; England's expenditure is by Government. It would be interesting to learn how much has been contributed voluntarily in England and the Dominions. If the War Publicity Committee would publish these figures, we can then judge our own effort better.

Writing from Poona a correspondent points out the unjust discrimination between Europeans and Indians in the matter of pay in Government Service. He gives the case of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors of Police in the province of Bombay.

The sergeants, the posts for which are exclusively reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, start on a scale of Rs. 150-5-200, while the sub-inspectors, who are all Indians, on a scale of Rs. 75-5-145. Now a sub-inspector has higher qualifications, higher rank, as well as greater responsibility and work than a Sergeant, yet the latter receives double the salary on the silly reason of a higher standard of living. This reason is, to say the least, ludicrous in the extreme. Are men to be paid according to their ability or according to the way they spend our money? Besides, cannot Indians maintain a higher standard of living, if given better wages?

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

NO KNIFE IN THE BACK


DISARMING BAMBA AND THROWING HIS OWN GUN ASIDE, KIRK STARTS A TERRIFIC FIST BATTLE WITH THE REVOLUTIONIST... THE RESULT IS TRAGIC — FOR BAMBA...
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Alfred Andriola
C'MON, CARLA! BIENA! LET'S FIND CHARLIE CHAN!
BANG!

THE MISSING SON

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